



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

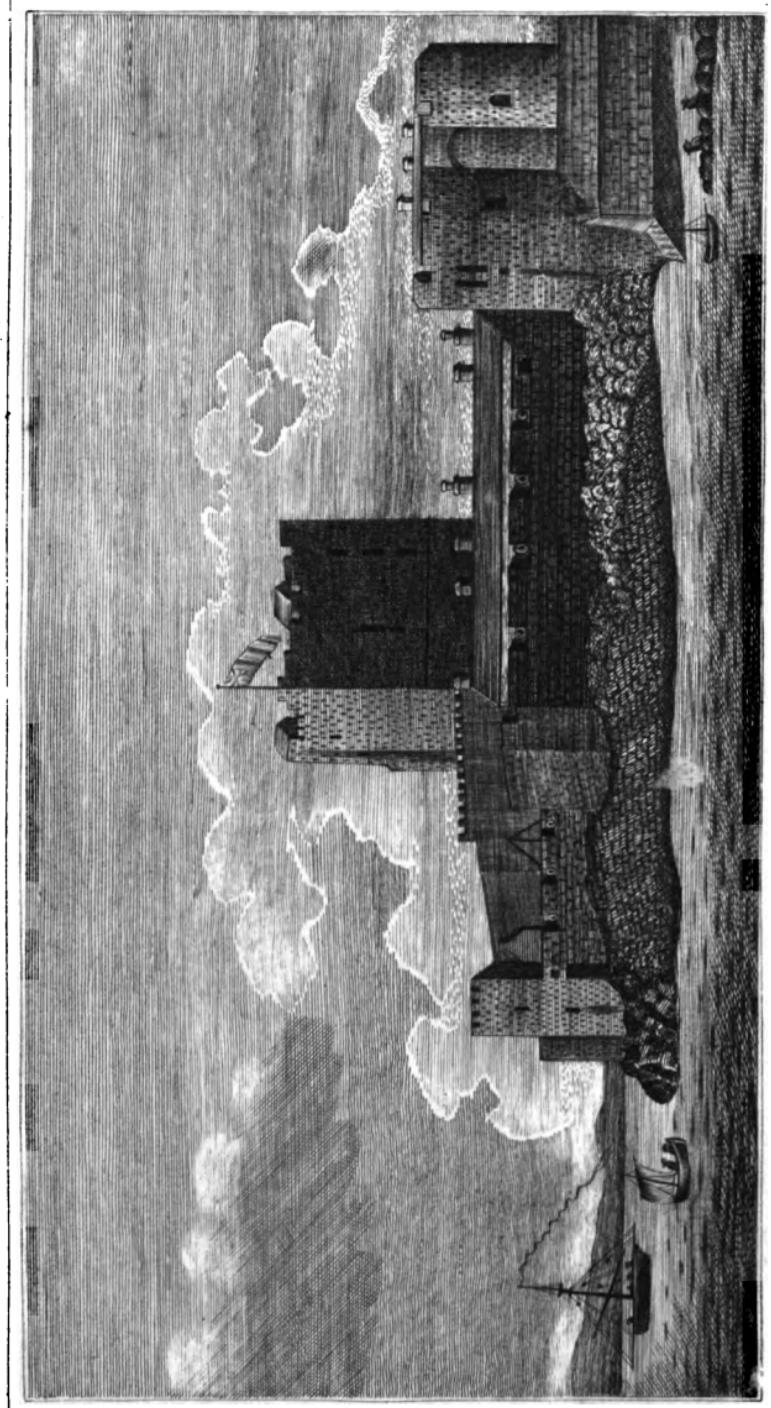
- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>







A view of Carrickferman Castle from the N.E.

V. Carrickferman 1811

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY OF THE TOWN
OF
CARRICKFERGUS,

FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS,

TO THE PRESENT TIME

IN FOUR PARTS.

BY SAMUEL M'SKIMIN.



How many foolish tales and idle dreams,
" Mere phantoms of the brain, would we believe,
" If History did not ope' her useful page,
" And sever truth from fiction."

—
BELFAST:

PRINTED BY HUGH KIRK GORDON,
HAMILTON'S-COURT.

1811.

Gough Adds Ireland
8° 236

TO THE

MAYOR, RECORDER,

SHERIFFS, ALDERMEN,

BURGESSES AND FREEMEN,

OF THE

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF CARRICKFERGUS,

THIS HISTORY

IS MOST HUMBLY DEDICATED

BY THE

AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE Author would think himself deficient in common gratitude, did he neglect to return sincere thanks to those numerous Gentlemen who furnished him with information; and also several, who in the most obliging manner, assisted him in arranging part of the work.

The attentions of many far exceeded his expectation; and their favours were enhanced, when contrasted with the conduct of others, who refused to give any information.

To the different Gentlemen who took in Subscriptions he is truly grateful, and takes the liberty to assure them that their exertions shall ever be remembered by him with a just sense of the obligation.

The Work is now before the Public, which will fairly appreciate its deserts. Whatever may be its fate, the country it describes is not deficient in materials for such an undertaking or for one on a larger scale. A chief reason for laying it before them, was a wish to record the events of a place that early appears in Irish History, and which is still among those corporations that survive in the legislative union with Great Britain.

In the compilation, numerous respectable works have been resorted to, and selections made with care. The records of the town, as far as they could be obtained, have been carefully consulted, and from them numerous extracts are given. Other parts that depended still more on personal exertions, will be found equally authentic.

Ti.
e

The whole will prove, it is hoped, that proper use has been made of general History and local information, and that much will be found interesting to the Inhabitants of Carrickfergus, as well as to the Naturalist and Antiquarian.

Much fabulous rubbish has been cleared away, and a remembrance preserved of those spots which have been the scenes of remarkable events; whilst the progress of population, agriculture, manners, and commerce, have occupied a just share of regard.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

A.

Adair, T. B. esq. Loughermore, 2 copies
Adair Henry, esq. do.
Addison Mr. George C. fergus
Addison Mr. James, Belfast
Allan Samuel, esq. B. money, 2
Allan Mr. John, Colin
Allan Mr. John, Woodburn
Alexander John esq. Belfast 2
Alexander Mr. John, Belfast
Alexander Mr. Joseph, do.
Alexander Robert, R. Artillery
Archer Mr. Samuel, bookseller, Belfast, 10
Anderson Mr. R. Carnmoney 2
Anderson Mr. Forbes, C. fergus
Anderson Mr. John, do.
Anderson Mr. William, do.
Agnew E. J. esq. Kilwaughter
Agnew Mr. J. surgeon B. clare
Agnew Mr. J. W. surgeon do.
Agnew Mr. Samuel, Dunagore
Aicken Peter, esq. Harryville
Aicken Mr. P. B. surgeon C. fer.
Anhesley Mr. William, B. clare

B.

Blaney Rt. Hon. Lord.
Blakely Rev. Dean, C. fergus
Blakely Rev. Fletcher,
Burleigh George, esq. Burleigh Hill 2
Burleigh W. D. esq. Dublin ... 2
Bell Mr. Richard, B. clare
Bell W. J. esq. Barrister
Boyd E. D. esq. Ballycastle
Boyd M. Alexander B. clare
Bradshaw R. esq. Belfast
Bruce Mr. J. surgeon, Antrim
Bruce Mr. Samuel, Belfast
Brown Mr. Theos. Portglenone
Brown Mrs. Cath. Crebilly
Blair Mr. Daniel, C. fergus

Blair Mr. Thomas, do.

Blair Mr. S. Dublin

Blair Mr Thomas, Belfast

Bristow Geo. esq. C. fergus

Bashford Miss Cath. Belfast

Bailie John, White abbey

Barron Mr. Samuel, Knockogh

Barr Nathaniel, Bangor

Beaty Arthur, Killead

Baird William, C. fergus

Boyle Edward, do.

Brady Mr. Stephen, do.

Bunting Mr. Edward Mus. Dr.

Bowman Mr. Davys, C fergus

Bowman Mr. Wm. do.

Black Mr. John, White-house

Burney Mr. John, London

Brennan John, C. fergus

Ballyclare, Reading Society

Ballymena, Little, Book Club

Ballyearl, Book Club,

C.

Craig J. esq. M. P. Scoutbush, 5
Craig Mr. Edward, C. fergus
Craig Miss S. J. do.
Cunningham Jas. esq. Belfast
Cunningham John, esq. do.
Cunningham Mr. J. surgeon, Ballyclare
Cunningham Mr. Wm. C. fergus
Cunningham Mr. Wm. jun. do.
Cunningham Mr. Adam, do.
Cunningham Mr. Charles, do.
Cunningham Mr. Hugh, do.
Cunningham Mr. J. S. do.
Cunningham Mr Jas. Killead
Cunningham Mr. Adam, do.
Culloden Mr. P. Belfast
Coates Mr. A. Hill, C. fergus
Coates Mr. Thos. do.
Coates Mr. V. Ballymacarrett
Coates Mr. William, Falls
Connor Archibald, C. fergus.
Cromie

Cromie John, esq. Cromore	Dunn Mr Thomas, C. fergus
Chichester Arthur, esq. Belfast	Dalway Noah, esq Bellahill
Clark Wm. esq. do.	Delacherois Nicholas, esq
Callwell Robt. esq. do.....2	Dubourdieu Rev. John, Anahilt
Crawford Hugh, esq. do.	Donahoe Mr Isaah, C. fergus
Campbell Mr. John, C. fergus	Davison William, esq. Belfast
Carry Mr. Wm. do.	Davison John, Carrickfergus
Carry Mr. James, do.	Davison Mr. Samuel, do
Close William, do.	Davison Mr James, Ballymena
Copperwaite Mr. Ben. do.	Davy Alexander, C fergus
Cowan Mr. James, do.	Dempsey Mr. J. P. Belfast
Cowan Mr. Isaac, Larne	Dundee Mr. John, Bruselee
Courtney Mr. John, Ballymena	Dornan John, Carrickfergus
Church Mr. Stafford, do.	Devlin Samuel, Baltimore, N. America
Cairns Wm. esq. Rushpark. 2	Davies Mr. W. A Belfast
Cooke Rev. Henry, Dunagore	Duncan Mr. Robert, Lisburn
Coulson F. esq. Belfast	Dogherty Mrs Jane, C. fergus
Chambers Mr. H. do.	Dunlop Mr. Robert, Larne
Carmichael John, do.	Douglas Mr. Isaac, Belfast.
Carr William, Carrickfergus	Dawson Mr. Washington, do.
Carley Rev. James, Antrim	Drue Mr. Richard, junior
Crossley John, Larne	Donaldson Mr. W. Antrim.
Crossley John, White-abbey	
Chaplin Mr. R. Woodburn	E.
Crawford Mr. A. Bloomfield	Ellis Henry, C. esq. Prospect
Carrol Edward, esq. Barrister	Ellis Captain, L D Regiment
Carlisle Mr. Hugh, Newry	Ewing Mr. Robt. Cottonmount
Carleton Mr. Conway, Bbridge	Ewing Mr Peter, Woodburn
Creney Mr. John, Jordanstown	Ewing Mr. Thos. Gracehill
Cain James; Melusk	English Mr. Dan. C fergus
Carmoney Book Club.	Eccleston, Mr. Henry, do.
	Egan Mr. Wm. Belfast
	Esmay Capt. H. Maryport
	Elliot Mr. Wm. Brownod.
	F.
D.	
Donegall Most Noble Marquis of.....6	Fletcher Philip, esq. M. D.
Downshire Most Noble Mar- quis of.....4	Ferguson, J. S. esq. Belfast.
Dromore, Lord Bishop of	Ferguson John, esq
Drummond Rev. William H.	Ferguson Mr James, Woodburn
Mount Collyer.....4	Finlay Mr Wm jun C. fergus
Dobbs Rev. Rich, C. fergus	Finlay Mr. Thos. near C. fergus
Dobbs Rev. John, Larne	Finlay Rev. Wm. Dundonald.
Dobbs C. E. esq. Barrister	Fertherston Mr Jas. Beech hill
Dobbs W. R. esq Oakfield	Fleming Mr. Isaac, Belfast
Dunn J. esq Barrister.....2	Forcade Mr. George, do.
Dunn Mr. Stewart, Woodburn	

Ferar

Ferrar Mr. R. do.
 Fisk Ben. Carrickfergus
 Four Town Book Club.
 C.
 Gilmore J. B. esq. C. fergus
 Gunning Alex. esq. C. fergus
 Gunning Mr. Thomas, do.
 Gunning Mr. Daniel, Belfast
 Galt Mr. William, Doagh
 Green Mr. Robert, Belfast
 Greer Mr. James do.
 Greer Master Henry, do.
 Greenfield Mr. Robert, do.
 Gillis Mr. John, do.
 Gardner Mr. H. L. do.
 Gardner Mr. — Castlehill
 Gardner Mr. Wm. Bruselee
 Grant Mr. John C. fergus
 Gyle Mr. Robert, do.
 Graves Rev. Dean
 Gwinn Rev. J. Straid
 Gregg John, esq. Belfast
 Gregg Mr. William, do.
 Gregg Mr. Henry, C. fergus
 Gihon Mr. Thomas, Belfast
 Garson Mr. Robt. Islandmagee
 Girvan John, Ballyclare
 Gordon Hu. K. Belfast.....2
 Gordon Mr. J. White-abbey
 Gordon Robert, do.
 Gordon Miss Ann, B. money
 Gilbert John, Carnmoney.
 H.
 Heyland Langford, Lieut. Colonel L. D. Regiment.....2
 Haliday Robert, esq. Belfast
 Hutchinson G. esq. B. money
 Hutchinson Mr. James
 Hamilton John, esq. Belfast
 Hamilton Alex. esq. Barrister
 Hamilton Mr. Alex. C. fergus
 Hamilton Samuel, Duncrew
 Hanly Robert esq. C. fergus
 Hanly Mr. John, do.
 Hyndman Mr. A. Belfast
 Hyndman Mr. A. Ballymena
 Holmes R. esq. Belfast
 Holmes Rev. Wm. Islandmagee
 Holmes Mr. John, C. fergus...2
 Holmes Mr. Alexander, Larne
 Hope Samuel, Woodburn
 Haggan Mr. Thomas C. fergus
 Haggan James, do.
 Hilton William, do.
 Harrison Michael, Ballymena
 Harrison Richard, Lurgan
 Hunter Mr. Samuel, Ballyclare
 Hunter Mr. William, Belfast
 Henndy Mr. Wm. C. fergus
 Hay Mr. John, Straid
 How William, Ballyclare
 Hill Mr. Samuel, C. fergus
 Hill John, White-abbey
 Hill Mr. Arthur, Island Magee
 Hamill Mr. Henry, Larne
 Horseborough Mrs. Jane
 Hartley Mr. John, Belfast
 Hodgson Messrs Robt & John, Booksellers, Belfast,.....6
 Henry Lieut. W. meath Militia
 Herdman Mr. John, C fergus
 Herd John, Falls.
 I.
 Joy Henry, esq. Lodge, near Belfast.....10
 Jones T. M. esq. Moneyglass
 Johnson John, esq. Belfast
 Johnson Mr. James do:
 Johnson Rev. P. Ballymacash-
 Johnson James, White-abbey
 Johnson John, do.
 Junkin Mr. George, C. fergus
 Jordan Mr. Robert, do.
 Jordan Rev. — Ballymena.
 K.
 Kirk Sir William, Knt.....6
 Kirk Mr. John Carrickfergus
 Kirk Mr. Robert, Bangor
 Kirk Mr. James, Parkmount
 Kirk Mr. William. Belfast
 Kane Mr. John, do.
 Kerr Richard G. esq. Redhall 2
 Kerr Miss A. Katesbridge
 Kerr Mr. Daniel, C. fergus
 Kennedy

Kennedy Hu. esq. Cultra
 Kennedy David, Cushendall
 Kinard Benjamin, C. fergus.
 L.
 Londonderry Rt. Hon. Earl of
 Londonderry Countess of
 Lyndon Misses Anna and He-
 nra, St. James's, London. 2
 Leslie James, esq. Leslie-hill
 Legg William, esq. Malone
 Larmon Mr. Hugh, C. fergus
 Lockart Mr. Robert, do.
 Lockart Mr. William, do.
 Lane Mrs. do.
 Lisburn Reading Society
 Luke Mr. Samuel, Belfast
 Lynn Mr. Michael do.
 Locke Mr. William, do.
 Lowe Mr. James, White-abby
 Lewis William, do.
 Laughlin William, C. fergus.
 M.
 Massereene Rt. Hon. Earl of
 May Edward, esq. Belfast
 May Rev. Edward, do.
 Maginnis Richard, Dublin
 Marshall Rev. Futt. Ballyclare
 Mackay, Mr. Alex. Belfast
 Mackay Mr. James, C. fergus
 Martin Mrs. Belfast
 Mason J. Lieut. 11th Regt.
 Maxwell Mr. J. Surg. C. fergus
 Moore Samp. esq. Moore Lodge
 Moore Reger, esq. C. fergus
 Moore Wm. esq.
 Moore Mr. Samuel D. Belfast
 Moore Mr. William, do.
 Moore Mr. John Carrickfergus
 Moore Robt. Glasgow
 Moore David, Randalstown
 Moore Robt. G. White-abby
 Montgomery Hu. esq. Benvar-
 den
 Millikin Mr. Ezekiel, C. fergus
 Milliken Miss A. Dromore
 Milliken Mr. Jas. Islandmagee
 Mulligan Mr. Thos. Craignure
 Mulholland Mr. John, Belfast
 Mulholland John, Cottonmount

Morrison Mr. R. Carrickfergus
 Millar Mr. Wm. Carrickfergus
 Millar Mr. Thomas, do.... 2
 Millar Mr. John, do.
 Murphy Mr. Charles, do.
 Morrow Mr. Sam. Ballylinney
 Moreland Mr. Andrew, Belfast
 Moreland Mr. Stephens, do.
 Murray Alex. Armoy
 Murray Samuel Carrickfergus.
 Mc.
 McAdam James, Belfast
 McAdam Mr. Robert, Belfast
 McAffe Mr. Joseph, Belfast
 Mc'Clean Mr. Thomas, B. clare
 Mc'Cluskey Mr. John, Belfast
 Mc'Cann John, Carrickfergus
 Mc'Claverty Mr. Wm. do.
 Mc'Call Meredith, White-abby
 Mc'Connell Mr. Robert, do.
 Mc'Connell Sam. White-house
 Mc'Common Mr. A. C. fergus
 Mc'Cauley James, esq. Glenoak
 Mc'Cracken Mr. Wm. C. fergus
 Mc'Cracken Jos. White-abby
 Mc'Cracken Mr. W. Ballymena
 Mc'Carry John, C. fergus.
 Mc'Celland Mr. W. Islandmagee
 Mc'Crea Mr. J. A. White-abby
 M'Donnell James, M.D. Belfast
 M'Donnell Mr. R.
 M'Donnell Alex. Moira
 M'Dowall Josias, Ballymena
 M'Ferran George, Carrickfergus
 M'Farland, Mr. W. Belfast
 M'Gildowney Edw. esq. Glynn
 M'Goulrick Chas. Carnfenton
 M'Guckeun James, esq. Belfast
 M'Gucken Patrick, C. fergus
 M'Grath Mr. George, Belfast
 M'Giffin Wm. Carrickfergus
 M'Gowan Mr. R. Carrickfergus
 M'Gowan Mr. Robt. Belfast
 M'Henry Mr. J. Surgeon Larne
 M'Ilheron Robt. Carrickfergus
 M'Ilroy John, Drain.
 M'Kain John, Antrim.
 M'Lean, Major, Largs, Ayr-
 shire,
 M'Manus Alex. esq. Mt. Davies
 M'Master

M'Master Mr. James, C. fergus
 M'Master Jas. do.
 M'Master William, Killead.
 M'Main William, Cave-hill.
 M'Mechan Mr. W. White-abbey
 M'Mechan Mr. T. do.
 M'Millin Mr. J. Ballymena
 M'Mullan Robt. Killead
 M'Naghten E. A. esq. M. P.
 M'Naghten Capt. L.D. Militia
 M'Neal Mr. M. Larne
 M'Naught John White-abbey
 M'Quillen Wm. Ahoghill
 M'Sparrin Wm. Grange.

N.

Nelson Mr. Sam. Carrickfergus
 Neilson Jackson, Islandmagee
 Nibleck James, Wallhead
 Neven Henry, Ballymoney:

O.

O'Neill Right Hon. Earl... 2
 O'Neill Hon. John B. M. P... 2
 O'Beirne Rev. Andw. C. fergus 2
 Owens Jas. esq. North-bolodge
 Orr Mr. James Ballycarry
 Orr Rev. Robt. Killead.

P.

Pratt Lady Elizabeth
 Pollock Edward esq. Carnbane
 Paul Rev. John, Carrickfergus
 Patton Mr. Wm Ballyeaston
 Penny Mr. Thos. Carrickfergus
 Parkhill Samuel, J. do.
 Parkhill Robt. do.
 Pinkerton Mr. Jas. do.
 Phillips Mr. Samuel, Belfast.

Q.

Quinn James, Carrickfergus.

R.

Reid Robert, esq. White-abbey
 Reid George, Carrickfergus
 Reford Mr. Lewis, Belfast
 Riddel Mr. John, Belfast
 Rice Eccles, do.
 Ross John, White-abbey
 Ross Andrew, do.

Ross Mr. Thomas, Belfast
 Rowan Mr. J. Surgeon, Belfast
 Rowan Mr. Hill, Carrickfergus
 Rooney Mr. C. Ballynahueid
 Robinson, Mr. Alex. Belfast
 Robinson Mr. R. Ballymacarret
 Robinson Mr. John C. fergus
 Robinson John, Belfast
 Robinson Hugh, Ballymena
 Robidson Mr. Wm. Larne.

S.

Savage Rev. John, C. fergus
 Savage Mr. Henry, Ballygowan
 Savage Lieut. Antrnn Regt.
 Sanderson Samuel, C. fergus
 Scriven J. B. esq. Barrister
 Scott Mr. John, Carrickfergus
 Scott Mr. Adam R. Ballylag an
 Seaton A. esq. Barrister, Dublin
 Semple Thomas esq. Belfast
 Shea Mr. William, do.
 Sherman Wm. esq. Moira
 Shaw Miss, Carrickfergus
 Shannon John, Carrickfergus
 Shanks Gilbert, Falls
 Skelton Mr. Samuel, Antrim
 Skipton Captain, L. D. Regt.
 Sinclair Mr. A. Carrickfergus
 Sinclair Mr. Thea Belfast
 Sinner Mr. Larne
 Sloan John, esq. Belfast
 Sloan Mr. George, Belfast
 Sloan Mr. Allan, White-abbey
 Sloan Mr. James, do.
 Smith Wm. esq. Lisburn
 Smith Mr. Mathew, Ballyclare
 Smith Sam. White-abbey
 Smyth Mr. Joseph, Belfast
 Smiley Mr. Sam. Carrickfergus
 Simm William, do.
 Snoddy — Ballynure
 Spear Miss, Carrickfergus
 Stannus Mr. James, do
 Stephenson, George, esq. Hillsborough
 Stephenson Mr. Wm. C. fergus
 Stephenson Mr. Wm. jun. do.
 Stephenson Mr. James, do.

Steel

Steel Mr. Jas. Ballycarry.

Stark Major.

Stuart Sam. Davys, esq. M. D.
Carrickfergus.

Stuart W. esq. Lieut. Marines

Stuart Mr. Sam. D. C. fergus

Stewart T. L esq. Seapark.

Stewart Jas. esq Gracehill.

Stewart H. I. esq. do.

Stewart Wm. esq. Belfast

Stewart Rev. R. Broughshane

Stewart Mr. A. Whitehouse

Stewart John, White-abbey

Symm Mathew, Cotton-mount.

T.

Templeton John, esq. Malone

Thomson Major, Belfast

Thompson Lenox, capt. R. N.
Carrickfergus.Thompson Mr. John, jun.
Jennymount

Thompson Mr. Thos. C fergus

Thompson Mr. Joseph, do.

Thompson Mr. John, Belfast

Thomson John, Glenarm.

Todd Mr. David, Greencastle.

W.

Wilson E. D. esq. G.fergus...¹⁰Wilson Hill, esq. C. fergus....⁴

Wilson Mr. William, do.

Wilson Mr. James, Cogery

Wilson John, Carnmoney

Wilson Andrew, White-abbey

Ward Mr. John Belfast

Ware Mr. Wm. Belfast

White John, esq. Broughshane

Williamson John, esq. Free-
mans-town

Wilkison John, Duneane

Wolsley Doctor. Clough

Wolsley Mrs. Carrickfergus

Wemys Miss, do.

Welsh Robt. esq. Belfast

Willis Mr. James, C. fergus

Wylie Mr. James, do.

Walkington Mr. E. Belfast

Wallace John, Carrickfergus

Walker Thomas, Gilgorm.

Y.

Young Robt. esq. Antrim

Young Mrs. Carrickfergus

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY OF THE TOWN
OR
CARRICKFERGUS.

~~~~~  
**PART FIRST.**  
~~~~~

THE ancient accounts of this place, like most others, present little but traditional legends, being involved in at least a common share of obscurity; however, it is believed that it was early inhabited, and an eminent author even supposed it to have been the first place in the kingdom peopled by the Celts, from North Britain (1), near three centuries before the nativity of Christ, and before the Fir Bolgs, or Belgae, (another branch of the Scythian nation) are said to have arrived in this island (2), from South Britain (3). Spencer, in his "View of Ireland," is also explicit that Scythians were the first settlers in the north of Ireland, and confirms it by an examination of their customs and manners. As our historians, generally, agree that the first colonists came from Britain, this hypothesis receives some support from the proximity of the western part of that island to this

(1) Petty's Political Anatomy. Macpherson's Dissertations.
(2) Ledwich's Antiquities. (3) O'Connor's Dissertations.

this country, the high lands of which could be discerned on a clear day; and when we consider the imperfect state of navigation in the early ages, in boats made of twisted willows and the skins of animals, the conjecture seems farther confirmed.

That such were the only modes of conveyance is evident from the works of several learned authors; Solinus Polyhistor, who flourished in the latter part of the first century, says, "the sea between Britain and Ireland is unquiet and tempestuous, and yet they sailed over it in wicker boats encompassed with a swelling covering of ox-hides."

To a people who possessed such slender means for a voyage, a short passage must have been a primary object, and equally so, a commodious landing-place, which it is probable this bay presented in a greater degree than any part of the adjacent coast; and perhaps this place at that time, from the wind, or some other cause, might present fewer obstacles to the landing of such navigators than any part of the circumjacent shore.

About the beginning of the second century, this district is placed in the southern part of Dalradia, an ancient division of the county of Antrim (4); the people of which were commonly called Dalradians, or Dalmarians, from the country (5), but by foreign writers Scots, or Scuits, a name denoting their Scythian, or Celtic origin (6).

Here, from the general obscurity of Irish history, a large chasm occurs; for if we except the romantic tales concerning Fin Mac Coylle, alias, Mac Comhal, and Fin Ery, two chiefs of Scandinavian ancestry, who are said to have flourished in the latter part of the third century, and their descendants in the fourth (one of whom, Spernagh Claw, is said to have governed this

(4) This division comprehended the baronies of Antrim, Belfast, Toome, and Massereene.—*Anthologia Hibernica*.

(5) *Anthologia Hibernica*. (6) O'Connor's *Dissertations*; Spencer's *View of Ireland*.

this place (7), very little is known of Irish affairs until 697, when this part of Ireland was invaded by the Cruthne, or Island Picts, in conjunction with the British Picts. On this occasion a desperate battle was fought at Lemnha, near Carrickfergus, in which fell Aodh or Hugh, king of Dalradia, also Conquar M'Echa M'Maldwin, chief commander of the Picts (8).

History is silent as to the result of this engagement, and only mentions that Aodh was succeeded by one Duncha in the government of Dalradia, who in 710 defeated the Britons of Cumberland that had invaded his principality (9); but nought is noticed, that has any relation to this place. Indeed, if we except legendary tales, an impenetrable darkness prevades our history during several centuries; for of the Danes and other northern tribes, who arrived in this Island from the 8th to the 11th century, little is known, which is easily accounted for by their destroying during their ravages all records that related to the kingdom (10), so that we are seldom enabled to trace any settlement of those barbarians.

The next important event in Irish history is the invasion of the kingdom by the English, in 1172, and shortly after, we find Henry II. granting particular districts to his favourites; and among others the entire province of Ulster to John De Courcy, on condition of conquering it (11). De Courcy appears to have lost no time, for in January 1177, he set out from Dublin with only 22 knights, 50 esquires, and about 300 foot soldiers, which were afterwards increased to about 700, all chosen men (12). In four days he reached Down, and defeating O'Donnell, or as he is called by some Dunlenus, Prince of Ulidia, or Down, he soon made a conquest of the country; and in the summer of

(7) Hanmer's Chronicle. (8) Anthologia Hibernica. (9) Ibid. (10) Warner's History of Ireland. (11) Leland's History of Ireland. (12) Lodge's Peerage.

of 1182 he entered Dalradia, defeated Donald O'Loghlin, king (13) of that country, who fell in battle (14), and the same year established a colony here, the chiefs of whom were the Sendalls and Savages (15).

Having shewn as far as possible, who the primitive settlers were, also the others down to those planted by De Courcy, I shall now examine the antient names of the place, which fully corroborate what has been advanced on the subject of Colonization.

The first mention that I find of this place is in a map of Ireland, annexed to O'Connor's Dissertations, entitled, "Scotia Antiqua, or a map of Ireland agreeable to the times of Ptolemy, the geographer." It is there called Dunaobarky, which is a compound of two words, purely Celtic, the former *Dun* or *Din*, primarily signifying an insulated rock (16), and *sober* or *soberky*, strong or powerful; which countenances the former account that it was first inhabited by a Celtic people; and the language of a people is generally the best criterion of their origin.

This name it appears to have retained till the arrival of the English; for in a map affixed to Seward's Hibernian Gazetteer, called, "a map of Ireland previous to the 13th century." it is laid down by the same name, and at the same place as by Ptolemy in the second century. The general incorrectness of these maps places it opposite to the mull of Cantyre, an error which seems to have been continued by geographers till lately; Peter Heylin, a geographer, who wrote so lately as 1640, describes it by the name of Rock-fergus, and adds, that it is opposite to Cantyre (17). Glaring as those errors are, yet they are trifling when compared to some others of antient geographers;

Richard

(13) Lodge's Peerage. (14) Harris's History of the county Down. (15) Ware's Antiquities. (16) Ledwich's Antiquities—Gordon's History of Ireland. (17) Heylin's Cosmography.—In a map of the county of Antrim, lately engraved in which many of the ancient names of places are given, it is laid down in its proper place, by the name of Dua-Sobara.

Richard of Cirencester, places Ireland opposite the northern parts of Spain, and makes it 600 miles long, 300 broad (18); and in a map of the world supposed to be of the 10th century, Ireland is placed to the south of Britain, and partly in the latitude of Spain and Portugal (19).

Though, as before observed, a colony of Celts, in all likelihood, arrived here at a very remote period, yet no town appears to have been erected for several centuries. This opinion is in some measure strengthened by its not being noticed by Ptolemy, the Egyptian geographer, who has mentioned the bay by the name of Vnderius; as he is pretty correct in noting maritime towns, this proves at least its obscurity; which indeed is easily accounted for, by referring to the manners of the Celts, who were literally roving barbarians, living in forests without any fixed habitation (20): it seems therefore more than probable, that the antient name related merely to the insulated rock on which the castle stands, and that no buildings deserving the name of a town were here, prior to the English invasion. After the arrival of the English, this place is first mentioned by the name of Carreg, or Crag-fergus, the former part of which, seems derived from the Welsh, and signifies a rock or stone. Kairrig or Carrig, in the Irish language has also the same meaning, but as many of those employed by Henry II. in the conquest of the country were Welshmen, who gave Welsh names to places (21), it is in all likelihood derived from the former. Besides, it is very improbable that an English colony settled by the right of conquest, would give a name to any settlement of theirs in the language of the country.

The first part of this name has often been somewhat changed, yet still retaining the same signification. During the reign of Elizabeth, it is usually called Knockfergus

(18) Ledwich, *Anthologia Hibernica*. (19) *Anthologia Hibernica*. (20) Ledwich's *Antiquities*. (21) Campion's *History of Ireland*.

Knockfergus, and Cragfergus. In the charter granted by James I. it is called both Carrickfergus and Knockfergus, and in the succeeding reign often Rockfergus; in records of the place, of 1670, commonly Villa De Cragfergus.

The latter part of the name is evidently derived from the account of a king called Fergus, who is said to have been lost in a storm, near this place (22), about 320 or 330 years before Christ. He is said to have been the first king of Scotland, but as Ireland was for upwards of a 1000 years after Christ called Scotia, and modern Scotland Caledonia (23), the supposition of his being a Scottish king is perhaps incorrect. Besides there were two kings of that name in Ulster, the former about A. D. 250, and the latter in 565 (24), between whose reigns several Irish chiefs of that name also settled colonies at Cantyre (25). From these circumstances, I am induced to believe that the latter part of the name relates to an Irish chief, instead of a Scottish one, as is generally believed.

The colonists placed here by De Courcy appear to have made little progress in building a town. The smallness of their numbers and the unsettled state of the country, from the ravages of the natives, and the dissensions that took place between the De Courcys and De Lacys, were sufficient obstacles to retard the progress of an infant colony; for in 1204 Walter De Lacy, lord of Meath, and Hugh De Lacy, earl of Ulster, fled hence into France (26), being banished by king John, for the murder of John De Courcy, lord of Rathenny and Kilbarrack, natural son of John De Courcy, late earl of Ulster (27). They were afterwards

(22) Campion's History of Ireland—Hanmer's Chronicle—Heylin's Cosmography. The oral tradition of the place adds that his body was found on the beach, and buried at Monkstown, alias Monksland, a place about three miles west of the town. (23) Ware's Antiquities—Hanmer's Chronicle. &c. (24) Warner's History of Ireland. (25) Anthologia Hibernica. (26) Davies' Tracts—Keating's History of Ireland. (27) Lodge's Peerage—Campion's History of Ireland.

afterwards pardoned by king John and restored to their estates on paying large fines, Walter 4000 marks for Meath, and Hugh 2500 for Ulster (28).

The forementioned broils doubtless retarded the progress of the town, which is first mentioned as being founded by Hugh De Lacy, the younger, in 1230 (29); from which period, it appears to have become the chief seat, and garrison, of the English in this province, and commonly remained in their possession when the greatest part of the country was overrun by the Irish. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, a Welshman, who came over with Henry, II. is also said to have founded the town, when lord deputy, in 1242 (30); but as De Lacy was successor to De Courcy, both in titles and estates (31), and founded a monastery here, in 1232, in which he was afterwards interred in 1243 (32), he was probably the builder.

The clashing of those accounts, perhaps, proceeds from the attention paid to the place by Fitz-Gerald, when chief governor, who appears to have been very vigilant while in office, by strengthening the English settlements, as he castellated several places within the English pale (33).

From the founding of the town, history is silent for some time, as to any event of moment, yet feuds and jealousies appear to have been still increasing between the De Lacs, feudal lords of Ulster, and the government, which at length broke forth into open war.

In 1312, Walter, Robert, and Aunary De Lacy, were obliged by John Birmingham, to fly into Scotland (34), where they invited lord Edward Bruce, brother to Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, to invade the country and become their king (35).

The

(28) Leland's Hist. of Ireland—Campion's Hist. of Ireland—
 (29) Anderson's Constitutions of Masonry: (30) MSS. Countess of Antrim's Lib. (31) Lodge's Peerage. (32) Archdale's Monasticon. (33) Among those reared by Fitz-Gerald were the castles of Ley and Sligo, Ledwich's Antiquities—MSS. countess of Antrim's library. (34) Lodge's Peerage. (35) Leland's History of Ireland.

The Scottish nation were now in an excellent humour for granting their request, being elated by their late victory at Bannockburn ; and Robert Bruce, no doubt glad of such powerful aid against the common enemy, and the flattering prospect of his brother obtaining a crown, furnished a fleet and army, and on the 25th of May, 1315, lord Edward Bruce, with the three banished DeLacys, landed at Oldersfleet, near Larne, with 6000 men, accompanied by the earl of Murray, John Mentieth, John Stuart, and several distinguished persons (36).

Numerous bodies of the Irish flocked to his standard, and some degenerate English ; and all, according to the barbarous policy of the times, butchered such of the colonists as continued attached to the government, and came and laid seige to this place (37). In 1316, Robert Bruce landed here with a reinforcement to his brother ; and in the latter end of August, same year, the town and castle surrendered to the Irish and Scottish forces.

Prior to this event, the garrison had been reduced to the last extremity, eating leather, also eight Scots whom they had taken prisoners ; hopes of succour had likewise vanished, Edward Bruce having defeated Richard De Burgo, earl of Ulster, near Coleraine (38).

He then proceeded towards Dublin, ravaging the country in the most wanton manner, burning even churches and abbies, with the people found therein (39) ; and so far ingratiated himself with the Irish, that they crowned him king, at Knocknemelan, near Dundalk, where he held his court for some time, (40), and afterwards pushed his forces as far as Limerick (41) ; but on the 28th of May, 1318, he was totally defeated by Sir John Birmingham. Bruce being

(36) Lodge's Peerage—Leland's History of Ireland—Campion's History of Ireland. (37) Cox's History of Ireland—Leland's History of Ireland. (38) Cox's History of Ireland—Gordon's History of Ireland. (39) Campion's History of Ireland. (40) Lodge's Peerage. [41] Dixie's Tracts—Marleburrough's Chronicle.

being found among the slain, his head was cut off and presented by Birmingham to Edward, II. who, for his services, created him earl of Louth (42). Shortly after the defeat of lord Edward Bruce, his brother Robert arrived here with some troops, but hearing of Edward's defeat, he returned home (43). He soon after arrived again, in order to conclude a treaty with the English ; but the judiciary and council not coming at the time appointed, he went back to Scotland (44).

Though the Scots were now completely expelled from the kingdom, yet this place having endured the miseries of war for three years, must have been nearly depopulated. It, however, enjoyed but a short repose, for in 1333, during the reign of Edward, III. it was, with the rest of Ulster, thrown into the deepest confusion by the death of William De Burgo, or Burke, earl of Ulster, (governor) who was murdered by his own servants, on Sunday, the 6th June, at a ford near this place (45). Gyle De Burgo, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, is said to have instigated his servants and some Irish chiefs to this murder, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter, and other relations (46).

Immediately after this event, the wife of the late earl of Ulster, with her infant daughter, Elizabeth, fled into England, and the O'Neils, and other Irish chiefs, taking advantage of the confusion of the colonists, who were now without a head, crossed the river Bann, and entering the pale, seized their former possessions as far as this town (47). This district and a large tract of country northward then changed its name from Dalradia to North, or Lower Clan-Hugh-Buye, from its being possessed by the sept of Aodh, or Hugh-Buye O'Neil, i. e. the sept of yellow

(42) Lodge's Peerage—Campion's History of Ireland.
 (43) Universal History. (44) Anthologia Hibernica. (45) Lodge's Peerage—Anthologia Hibernica—Cox's History of Ireland. (46) Lodge's Peerage—Anthologia Hibernica.
 (47) Leland's History of Ireland—Davies' Tracts.

low Hugh (48) : this name it retained for several centuries, contracted into Clanbuy, Clandeboy or Claneboy.

On the first of July following, lord Darcy, the deputy, arrived here by sea, with some troops, and put upward of 300 of the enemies of the De Burgos to the sword. In all pardons, granted about this time, the following clause was inserted, " Excepting the death of William, late earl of Ulster" (49).

Notwithstanding this excursion of the deputy, the Irish continued masters of all the northern part of Ulster, except this place ; and the powerful family of the De Burgos seeing their chief cut off without issue male, and no man left to govern or protect the province, joined with the Irish ; seized the late earl's lands, assumed Irish names, and became completely Irish in manners, language, and apparel (50).

This junction nearly annihilated the English power throughout Ulster, and they were unable to gain possession till about the year 1425, when the O'Neils being defeated, their chief acknowledged his vassalage to Richard, duke of York, representative of the family of De Burgo ; and relinquished a tribute called black rent, which had been paid to him by the English settlers (51).

This however, appears to have been a feigned submission, as in 1430 the pale extended no farther than Down ; the Irish having overrun all northward, save this town, which was probably protected from their ravages by its castle.

The settlers in the places at this time held by the Irish, were obliged to compromise with them for their safety, by again paying black rent (52).

The forementioned boundaries appear to have been afterwards still more circumscribed, as about 1471 only

(48) *Anthologia Hibernica*—Harris's *Hist. county Down*.

(49) Leland's *History of Ireland*—Cox's *History of Ireland*—Lodge's *Peerage*.

(50) Lodge's *Peerage*—Davies' *Tract*.

(51) *Anthologia Hibernica*—Leland's *History of Ireland*.

(52) Cox's *History of Ireland*—Campbell's *Strictures*.

only the revenues of the manor of Carlingford were subject to the crown of England (53); and in 1476 the revenues of the pale were in such a miserable state, that a standing army of 140 horsemen, the annual expences of which were valued at £500, was thought too great for the resources of the Irish government (54). May, 1536, so limited was the English jurisdiction, that the master of the rolls reported to the king, that his laws were not obeyed twenty miles from his capital (55).

Under all those disadvantages, the English still kept their footing here, though often closely hemmed in by the natives. But in 1555 Carrickfergus was attacked by a still more formidable enemy; for the Scots having landed on the neighbouring coast, came and laid seige to the town. On the 18th July 1556, Fitz-Walter, earl of Sussex (lord deputy), and Thomas, the tenth earl of Ormond, arrived from Dublin, with an army; and attacking the Scots defeated them with great slaughter and obliged them to raise the seige (56).

In 1558, Thomas Fitz-Walter, earl of Sussex, arrived here from his expedition into Scotland, having ravaged Cantyre, the isle of Arran, and several other places on the Scottish coast (57).

In 1568, Sir Henry Sidney, lord Deputy, landed here, to whom Turlogh Lynogh, a powerful Irish chief, who had assumed the name of O'Neil, came and made his submission (58).

In 1573 Captain Smith, governor, having weakened the garrison, by sending out detachments, Sir Brian Mac Phelimy and other Irish chiefs on the 2d of June, assaulted the town, and setting it on fire, in several places, it was reduced to ashes (59).

On the 20th August 1573, Walter Devreux, earl of Essex, who had been appointed governor of Ulster, arrived

(53) Harris' Hibernica (54) Davies' Tracts. (55) Plowden's Historical review of the state of Ireland. (56) Lodges Peerage (57) Cox's History of Ireland. (58) Cox's History of Ireland. (59) Records of the Corporation.

arrived here by sea and received the submission of Brian Mac Phelimy (60).

November the 8th 1574, several persons ~~settlers~~ to Sir Brian Mac Phelimy, and Rory Oge M'Quillan, were apprehended here by general John Morris, commandant in the absence of the earl of Essex. Same day Sir Brian Mac Phelimy, "chief of Clanbuy," and Rory Oge, M'Quillan, "chief of the Route," were taken up by him at Belfast, and brought prisoners hither (61). The records are silent as to the charge against those persons.

June 1575, Sir Brian Mac Phelimy, and Rory Oge M'Quillan, were executed here. August, same year, general Morris sailed hence to the island of Raghery, took its castle, spoiled the country, and killed 240 men (62). On the 6th of September following, Sorley Boye Mac Donnell attacked this place; the garrison consisting of captains Morris' and Baker's companies, also such of the inhabitants as were able to bear arms, repulsed the Scots, after a desperate engagement, in which captain Baker and several other officers and about 100 soldiers, were killed, Wolstone Elderton, alderman, Gregory Grafton, town-clerk, and 14 other inhabitants (63). October the 19th following, Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy, arriving with 600 horse and foot, soon brought Mac Donnell to submission; and made peace with the Scots (64).

November the 4th 1597, James Mac Sorley Mac Donnell, came near this place with a small body of armed men, and braving the garrison, Sir John Chichester, governor, marched out with part of the garrison to chastise his insolence; on which movement Mac Donnell immediately retreated toward the Glynn (near Larne). Sir John still pursuing, fell into an ambuscade placed there by Mac Donnell. The party were

(60) Records of the Corporation—Cox's History of Ireland.
 (61) Records of the Corporation—(62) Records of the Corporation.
 (63) Lodge's Peerage—Records of the Corporation.
 (64) Records of the Corporation—Lodge's Peerage.

were instantly surrounded, and nearly cut to pieces ; and Sir John being taken prisoner was beheaded by Mac Donnell, on a stone near the Glynn (65).

1600. In November Sir Arthur Chichester sallied forth with the garrison, and destroyed all corn, hay, &c. within twenty miles, which caused a dreadful famine the following year (66).

1639. A plan to deliver the town and castle to the insurgents of Scotland, was defeated, by the vigilance of Wentworth, earl of Stafford, and the chief agent executed (67). Concerning this affair Sir John Clotworthy made the following deposition : " That one Trueman, an Englishman, who dwelt near Carrickfergus, was sent about the country, by whom he knows not, to find out those who would engage to assist the Scots. He spoke with one captain Giles, who pretended to be a great friend to the Scottish nation, and said, that he conceived they were greatly distressed, and wished that he would use means whereby they might be eased. Hence he discoursed with Trueman, who was but a silly fellow, and got from his words whereby he discovered a good will to the Scottish nation, and had some discourse about the castle of Carrickfergus. He also got Trueman's letter to recommend him into Scotland, whither he pretended a desire to go, to serve under their command. Captain Giles afterwards informed against Trueman, and had him taken prisoner ; and Giles producing his letter on his trial, he was found guilty, condemned and executed here" (68).

1640. Eight thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry were assembled here by the earl of Stafford, to oppose the Scots, who meditated an invasion

(65) Lodge's Peerage—In the following reign, Mac Donnell having obtained his pardon, and being in this town, went to view the family monument (of the Chichesters) in St. Nicholas' church ; and seeing the effigy of Sir John Chichester, asked, " how the de'il he came to get his head again, for he was sure he had ance ta'en it frae him." (66) Lodge's Peerage. (67) Cox's History of Ireland. (68) Cox's History of Ireland.

vasion. Eight thousand of these were Irish catholics, and Sir William St. Ledger, serjeant-major general of the army, having reviewed them, declared, "that no prince in the christian world, had, for their number, a better and more orderly body of men in his service" (69).

1641. On the breaking out of the rebellion, many hundreds of protestants fled hither for refuge, and were graciously received by colonel Arthur Chichester, governor. 28th November, same year, Sir Phelim O'Neil resolved to possess himself of the town and castle, but being defeated near Lisburn, on his way hither, he relinquished that plan. About this time, a large quantity of arms and ammunition arrived here from Carlisle, for the use of the protestants. (70).

1642 On Sunday, January 8th, three months subsequent to the breaking out of the rebellion, some soldiers of the garrison sallied out in the night to the neighbouring district of Island-magee, and massacred about thirty roman catholic families.* This horrid act is believed to have been committed in retaliation for others previously committed by the catholics. This opinion receives support from the oral history of the place, which says, that prior to this affair, the catholics had massacred the protestants in an adjacent district. This tradition probably relates to the following: only five days prior to the forementioned massacre, a detachment of between sixty and eighty men, under captain Fergus McDowall, were massacred at Portna, on the Bann side. These men were quartered in different farm-houses, and were dispatched in their beds, with little or no resistance. (71).

Early in April, same year, four thousand Scottish auxiliaries, under general Robert Munroe, took possession of the town and castle. On the 27th same month

(69) Gordon's History of Ireland—Curry's Review of the Civil Wars of Ireland. (70) Borlaise's Irish Rebellion—Temple's Irish Rebellion. (71) Leland's History of Ireland—Depositions Trinity College, Dublin.

* The number mentioned above is according to Dr. Leland, but the number which appears in the depositions of survivors in the families which suffered does not exceed as many individuals.

month, he marched to Belfast, whence he proceeded to Newry, where he put sixty men and eighteen women to death ; he afterwards went to Armagh, and returned hither May the 12th, with a considerable booty, having ravaged the country. Shortly after, he made another excursion, and burned Glenarm. Visiting the earl of Antrim, at his castle of Dunluce, he was entertained with hospitality, when he treacherously seized the earl and brought him prisoner to the castle of Carrickfergus, whence he soon afterwards found means to escape into England. The earl shortly after landed in the county of Down, and was again taken prisoner by Munroe, and confined in the same castle, but again escaped (72).

July 10th, same year, the first presbytery which met in Ireland, sat here, and placed several ministers in different parishes of the adjacent country. The ministers ordained by this presbytery enjoyed all the tythes of the parishes in which they were placed (73).

1643. General Robert Munroe, sallying out with the garrison, to obtain provisions, was repulsed with loss, by Owen O'Neil (74).

1648. General Monk surprized and took general Munroe, the Scottish commander prisoner, and sent him to England, the Scots having sent the greatest part of their forces paid by the parliament of the commonwealth, in Ireland, to fight against them in England. On the 4th October following, general Monk was made governor of the town and castle, by the parliament (75).

Early in 1649, the town and castle surrendered to lord Inchiquin, and the lord of Ards, after a faint defence of two days. General Monk was taken prisoner, but most of his officers and soldiers entered into his majesty's service (76).

November 2d same year, colonel Thomas Dallyef, governor

(72) Leland's History of Ireland—Cox's History of Ireland—Lo 'ge's Peasage. (73) Presbyterian Loyalty. (74) Gordon's History of Ireland. (75) Borlaise's Irish Rebellion—Gordon's History of Ireland.—(76) Borlaise's Irish Rebellion.

governor, surrendered the town and castle to Sir Charles Coote, and colonel Robert Venables. Venables was immediately appointed governor by Sir Charles Coote (77). 1652

(77) Cox's Hist. of Ireland—Bohlaise's Irish Rebellion—Articles agreed upon between the Right Hon. Sir Charles Coote, knight and baronet, lord president of Connaught, and Colonel Robert Venables on the one part, and Colonel Thomas Dallyel, the governor of the town and castle of Carrickfergus, on the other part, for the surrender of said town and castle, November 2d. 1649.

I. That the said Colonel Dallyel, shall and will surrender into the hands of said Colonel Venables, or any other of the chief commander of the parliament forces, the town and castle of Carrickfergus, and that the artillery, except such as shall be spent before the surrender of the same, shall be delivered up as aforesaid, and the surrender is to be made six weeks after the signing of these articles, being the 13th day of December next ensuing, by twelve of the Clock.

II. It shall be lawful for the said governor, with the rest of the officers and soldiers to march out of the town with flying colours, drums beating, and all the marks of honour whatsoever, and that no soldier of what nation soever, tho' he had been formerly in the enemy's service, shall be questioned by any cause or pretext whatsoever.

III. That the governor, with all officers and soldiers under his command, without exception, shall have free liberty to march out with their wives, children, and servants, horses, arms, bag and baggage, or any other their goods whatsoever, into any place or garrison now kept for their party, and that there be a safe and free conduct for this effect.

IV. That all officers and soldiers resolving to go out of this kingdom, shall have free passage and shipping for their transportation.

V. That all officers and soldiers resolving to live in the country, shall peaceably enjoy their own, without being troubled with any cost, or any other extraordinary burthen for one whole year, and that afterwards they shall enjoy them as the other inhabitants of the country do.

VI. That no officers or soldiers shall be arrested in his person, or goods for any thing taken by them in the garrison, since the last taking of the town before; and that all claims by way of debt, to any of the inhabitants of the town, shall be void for one whole year.

VII. That the prisoners taken at Coleraine, shall suffer no danger in their person, but be capable of being ransomed or exchanged according to the usual custom. VIII.

1653. The ministers and gentlemen of the presbyterian church of Ireland, were assembled here, being summoned

VIII. That a cessation may be, that no hostility be committed by either party, until the preformance of these articles; and if any quarrels do happen betwixt private persons, it is not to be interpereted a breach of these articles, but is to be judged and punished by an equal number of officers on both sides.

IX. That after the signing of these articles it shall be lawful for the governor, to send lieutenant colonel Munroe, to Sir George Munroe, major general, to the army under the command of the Marquiss of Ormond, to go and come, and not to be interrupted by any of the parliament's party, but is to have a pass, if desired, throughout the quarters.

X. That what provision of victual now in the castle, that was taken from any of the inhabitants, shall be delivered to the true owners.

XI. That the frigate in the harbour shall be delivered to the true owners.

XII. That the officers and soldiers shall be permitted to carry with them, twenty days provision for their march.

XIII. The straitest and nearest way to Cloghwaghter, or any party or army the governor shall think fit, and that horses be provided for carrying said provisions, and the officer's and soldier's baggage.

XIV. That they of the garrison, shall neither fortify, demolish, or destroy in and about the same, or take any forces, horse, or foot, or any victuals, arms, ammunition or warlike provisions, or any ways do or join in acts of hostility, unless they be assaulted in the garrison, before the day appointed for the delivery of them up; and in the mean time there is no act of hostility to be done to the said garrison, or any belonging to them, by the forces of the parliament by sea or land.

XV. That the day before the surrender of the garrison, the country shall be ordered to pay unto all officers six weeks pay, according as they usually received, and the soldiers a months, as they received, and that in the mean time none of the said garrison shall intermeddle with, or molest any person residing within the same.

XVI. That before the surrender of the garrison, a field officer shall be given on each side.

XVII. And that the hostages given on the behalf of the besiegers, shall be sent to Charlemont or Enniskillen, and there

summoned before the commissioners of the Rump, colonels Venables, Barrow, Jones, and Hill, and majors Morgan and Allan. The cause of this summoning was to get them to take an oath called the engagement, instead of the oath of allegiance and supremacy, by which they were to abjure king, lords, and commons. When assembled they loyally refused to take the oath, and declared, that the then ruling government was an usurpation; upon which the commissioners formed a design of transporting them to Munster, and had a ship lying off for that purpose; but accounts arriving of Cromwell having dissolved the Rump, the design was abandoned. Among those who refused to take this oath, was Arthur Upton, esquire, ancestor to lord Templeton (78).

1666. About the beginning of May, the garrison, consisting of about 200 men, mutinied, for want of their pay, and choosing corporal Dillon for their commander, seized the town and castle. On the 25th of same month, the earl of Arran, son to the duke of Ormond, arrived by sea in the Dartmouth frigate, with four companies of guards, and he assaulting the town by sea, and Sir William Flowers by land, the mutineers

there to remain, until our safe arrival at Cloghwighter, or at any other place according to these articles, at which time he is to return safe back with the convoy of horse, whereupon both hostages are to be delivered back.

Lastly, all these articles are to be truly and really observed by both parties, provided always that if in the meantime such an army or party shall march into these quarters to the relief of said garrison, as shall overpower the said party besieging, and thereby become masters of the field in these quarters of the country, then these articles shall be void, and the garrison in its former condition. In confirmation and ratification of all which, to be truly and really preformed on both parts, we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals, this 2d day of November, 1649.

signed and sealed,
DALLYEL.

(78) Presbyterian Loyalty.—Lodge's Peerage.

mutineers were forced to retreat into the castle, with the loss of Dillon their commander and two others. The earl also lost two soldiers. Next day the duke of Ormond arrived from Dublin with the horse guards, and the mutineers surrendered at discretion. Upwards of one hundred were immediately tried, and nine executed; the companies to which they belonged were likewise disbanded (79). The corporation received thanks from the government, for their loyalty on this occasion, and gave a splendid entertainment to the earl of Arran; in July following, the mayor for the time being, was appointed to command a company of militia raised for the defence of the place (80). For the letter of his appointment, see appendix number 1.

In the summer of 1670, the army being all drawn to the Curragh of Kildare, this town and castle were garrisoned by the militia company of this place, Anthony Horseman, esquire mayor, commanding (81).

Early in 1689, the town was besieged by the protestants, for king William, but without success (82).

Monday August 12th, same year, duke Schomberg arrived in this bay, with about 90 vessels, having on board near 10,000 men, but rather badly appointed, and disembarked the following day, at Groomsport, near Bangor. On marching to Belfast the enemy retired to this place, where five regiments of foot, and some horse were sent on the 20th to invest the town. The place was then summoned in form, but General Mac Carty Moore, the commander, not agreeing to the terms proposed, batteries were raised, the trenches opened on the 22d, and the siege carried on in form. Six armed vessels also annoyed the garrison by sea.— By the 26th, the besiegers had thrown in about 1000 bombs, and made several breaches in the walls, and all things being ready for an assault, the garrison amounting

(79) Cox's History of Ireland—Records of the Corporation.

(80) Ibid. (81) Ibid. (82) Gordon's History of Ireland.

ing to 2,500 men, surrendered on the 27th August (83). The Irish had about 250 men killed during the siege, and the duke about the same number.—Shortly after the surrender Richard Dobbs, esquire, mayor, waited on duke Schomberg, in the market-place, and tendered his sword by his serjeant. The duke graciously returned the sword to the mayor, who had been a particular sufferer during the siege, having been confined by the besieged in the common jail. On the
day

(83) Storey's Hist. of the Wars of Ireland. Parker's Memoirs. Articles of agreement between Frederick, duke of Schomberg, general of their majesty's forces, and colonel Charles Mac Carty Moor, governor of Carrickfergus, August 27th 1689.

- I. That the garrison shall march out with flying colours, arms, lighted matches and their own baggage, to-morrow by ten o'clock.
- II. That in regard the garrison are in such disorders, none be admitted into the town, but such a guard as we think fit to send to one of the gates, which shall immediately be delivered to us, according to the custom of war.
- III. That the garrison shall march out to-morrow by ten o'clock, and be conducted by a squadron of horse, to the nearest garrison of the enemy; and there shall be no crowding nor confusion when they march out.
- IV. That nothing be carried out of the town, which belongs to the protestants or other inhabitants.
- V. That the governor obliges himself to deliver all cannon, and other sort of arms, ammunition, victuals of any kind, into the hands of any such commissary as shall be ordered by us to receive them to-morrow morning.
- VI. That if there be any thing due from the garrison to the inhabitants of the protestant religion, it shall be paid; and what has been taken from them shall be restored.
- VII. That a safe conduct for all the inhabitants of the country, and such of the roman catholic clergy that came for shelter to this garrison, shall be allowed, and that they go to their respective habitations, together with their goods, and there be protected, pursuant to king William's declaration, bearing date the 22d of February last past.
- VIII. That care shall be taken of the sick and wounded men of the garrison, that cannot go along with the regiments; and that when they are in a condition to follow the rest, they shall have our pass.

SCHOMBERG.

day after the surrender, the duke, and nearly all the forces returned to Belfast (84).

1690, June 14th, king William landed here from the Mary yacht, attended by prince George of Denmark, the duke of Ormonde, the earls of Oxford, Scarborough, and Manchester, the honourable Mr. Boyle, and many persons of distinction. He tarried only about half an hour after landing, and set off in duke Schomberg's carriage for Belfast. A large stone at the point of the pier is still called by his name, from his having set his foot on it when landing (85).

1704. The duke of Ormond arrived here, and was splendidly entertained by Edward Clements, esquire, mayor. The corporation also presented his grace, by the hands of Edward Lyndon, esquire, recorder, with the freedom of the place, in a gold box, value £18. (86).

1711. March 31st. eight women were tried here (in the county of Antrim court), for witchcraft. The particular act alleged against them, was tormenting a Mrs. Dunbar, of Island-magee. The circumstances on the trial appeared as follows: The afflicted person being in a house lately occupied by a Mrs. Hattrige, who, according to report, died by witchcraft, found an apron which had been missing some time, tied with nine knots, which knots she untied, without the least suspicion of harm. Immediately after, she fell into violent fits, and cried that a knife was run through her thigh, and that she was tormented by three women whom she minutely described. Shortly after she accused five others, tho' unacquainted with them. Those persons were instantly sent for from different parts of the country, and the person afflicted appeared to suffer more torture as they approached the house; and she complained with more than usual vehemence of the torture inflicted by a — Latimer, of Carrickfergus. Several

(84) Records of the Corporation—Story's History of the Wars of Ireland. (85) Records of the Corporation—Leland's History of Ireland—From Tradition of old Inhabitants. (86) Records of the Corporation.

Several witnesses produced a considerable quantity of pins, buttons, feathers, yarn, &c. and swore that they caught them in their hands, as they fell from the mouth of the afflicted, who vomited them. They also swore that the clothes often slid off the bed ; and that the afflicted was at one time carried off the bed, and laid on the floor by an imperceptible power ! In the defence of the accused, it appeared that they were all honest, industrious people ; that they had received the communion, and generally prayed both in public and private.

Judge Upton, charged the jury, and observed the regular attendance of the accused on both public and private worship ; and giving his opinion, that the jury could not bring in the persons guilty, upon the sole testimony of the afflicted person's visionary images. Justice M'Cartney spoke afterwards, and gave it as his opinion, that the jury on the evidence adduced, might find them guilty ; which they did accordingly ! Tradition says, those women were some time imprisoned, and pillored here on several market days for this alledged crime (87).

1724. The corporation protested strongly against Woods Halfpence, Anthony Horseman, esquire, mayor (88).

1752. October 12th, Richard Taylor, Andrew Granger, Samuel M'Cullen, and Daniel Kirk, were killed at the castle by the bursting of an old cannon ; the gunner having wadded it with wet hay (89).

1760. February 21st, commodore Thurot arrived in this bay with the following ships ; Bellisle, 44 guns, Le Bland, 32, and Terpsichore, 23, and proceeded to land about 800 men at Kilroot point, about two miles north-east of the castle. These men were formed into two divisions, and immediately attacked the town. The garrison consisting of about 180 men, of general Strode's regiment, (62d, mostly recruits) commanded

(87) Hibernian Magazine, January 1775.—Tradition of old inhabitants. (88) Records of the Corporation. (89) Parish Register.—From tradition of old inhabitants.

commanded by colonel Jennings, made a vigorous defence from the town-wall and gardens, and afterwards retreated into the castle. The enemy then advanced and forced the castle gate, which they entered, but were beat back with considerable loss, and obliged to retreat under cover of the adjacent houses. Of this temporary cessation the garrison were enabled to take no advantage, for having expended all their ammunition, they were obliged to surrender on honourable terms. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been near 40 killed, among whom were three officers; and between 40 and 50 wounded, among whom were General Clobert, chief commander of the land forces. The garrison had only two killed, and three wounded.* Thurot was for landing at Whitehouse and surprizing Belfast, but to this plan the General objected, fearing to be harassed by leaving a garrison in his rear. (90).

They re-embarked on Tuesday the 26th same month, at 4 p. m. in some confusion, being apprehensive of an attack on their rear; and carried along with them Willoughby Chaplin, esquire, mayor, and George Spaight, esquire, port surveyor. Both those gentlemen were on board the Belleisle when taken (91). For further particulars see appendix, No. 2.

M. Thurot,

* The following circumstance took place as the parties were engaged; and deserves to be recorded as an instance of true courage and humanity.—While the English and French were warmly engaged in one of the streets, Thomas Seeds, a child, son of John Seeds, ran playfully between them; which a French soldier observing, he advanced between the fires, took up the child, and conveyed it to a place of safety; then instantly returning, resumed his hostilities—Smollet—From tradition of old inhabitants.

(90) Gordon's History of Ireland—From tradition of old inhabitants. (91) Thurot's squadron were all captured on the 28th same month, off the Isle of Mann, by a squadron under Captain Elliot, consisting of the *Æolus*, *Pallas*, and *Brilliant*, frigates. The action continued about an hour and a half, in which commodore Thurot was killed. The French had near 300 killed and wounded; the English 5 killed, 31 wounded. *vide capt. Elliott's letter to lord lieut.*

M. Thurot,* during his stay appeared much of the gentleman, possessing that affable gaiety so peculiar to that nation to which he belonged ; yet many of the inhabitants were plundered of their property, and even the church robbed of its plate (92). The following year government granted a full compensation to the inhabitants ; the sum granted was £4429 0s. 2½d. about £600 of which was afterwards returned to government (93).

1775. In September, a most tremendous gust of wind from the S. W. accompanied with violent thunder, passed through a part of this district, tearing out by the root several large trees, and blowing down hay-ricks, &c. This was said to be a battle between the Irish and Scotch fairies (94).

1778. Monday, April 20th, the famous Paul Jones, in the Ranger, an American vessel, arrived at the entrance of this bay, and hoisting signal for a pilot, a fishing boat belonging to this town went along side, of the hands of which he immediately made prisoners. These men he examined separately, respecting the force of the garrison, and the number of guns carried by the Drake, an armed vessel then lying opposite the castle, and being informed of her force he lay off till night, when he entered the bay with an intention to board the Drake by surprize. Flood-tide and a brisk gale, during a snow shower, prevented his laying the Ranger along side the Drake ; on which he instantly left this bay, and reaching the Scotch shore landed about 40 men near Kirkcudbright, and plundered the castle of lord Selkirk. From thence he proceeded to White-haven, and about 12 o'clock on the night of Thursday, 21st April, he landed there with about 40 men, spiked the guns on the batteries, burnt several vessels in the harbour, and returned without the loss of a man.

Friday

* Thurot's watch, a single cased gold one, is at present in possession of a gentleman near Belfast, and goes well.

(92) Parish Register. (93) From tradition of old inhabitants. (94) Ibid.

Friday 24th, same month, he again appeared at the entrance of this bay ; the Drake proceeding to reconnoitre, an engagement ensued, when Captain Burden who commanded the Drake, being killed, and Lieutenant Dobbs, second in command mortally wounded, the men, who were mostly young hands got into confusion, and she was forced to strike to the Ranger, after an action of one hour and fifteen minutes. The Drake had 2 killed and 25 wounded ; the Ranger 3 killed, and 5 wounded. The force of the vessels with respect to guns were nearly equal, the Drake carried 20 guns, four pounders ; the Ranger 18 six pounders. Shortly after the action, Paul Jones liberated the fishermen, giving them a boat and provisions to carry them home, also the main sail of the Drake (95).

In 1798, this castle was a state prison, and continued so for several years after.

(95) From the accounts of the Fishermen who were taken by Paul Jones, some of whom are still alive.

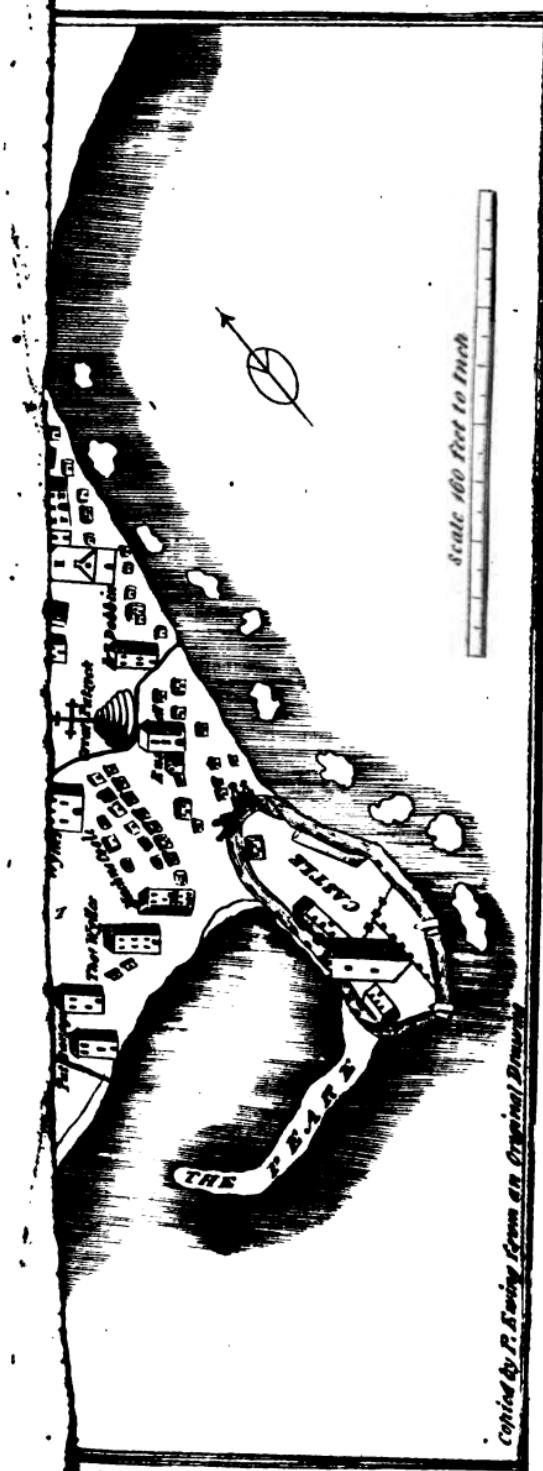
END OF PART FIRST.

D

A PLAN OF CARRICKFERGUS TAKEN 1660

copied by P. S. using form on Original Draw

Scale 100 Feet to Inch



THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY OF THE TOWN
OF
CARRICKFERGUS.

PART SECOND.

IT has been already observed, that in all likelihood, no town was here prior to the coming of the English ; and this opinion is still farther confirmed by the annexed plan, taken previous to its being surrounded with walls. The town, as laid down in this plan, has no regular streets, consisting chiefly of a few castellated houses, each called by the name of its respective owner ; among which we see those of Sendall and Savage, families who arrived with De Courcy.

The other dwellings seem to be small cabins, probably of clay ; as the records of the place under 1593, mention as a remarkable event, houses of lime and stone beginning to be erected that year. On the north and west, the town appears to have been protected by a broad fosse : the church of St. Nicholas, within, (except the spire) seems nearly as at present. The tower of the castle seems in proper form, but there are no half-moons ; their architecture indeed, fully

fully demonstrates that they are not coeval with the tower, or keep. Near the place where the markets are now held, stood a large cross called Great Patrick ; and a pile of buildings, formerly a franciscan monastery, is seen to the right ; near which is Wyrol-tower or castle, a prisoa belonging to this county. From the monastery being noticed as "late a friar's house," the date of the original plan, is in some degree ascertained ; for the monastery was dissolved at the general dissolution of monastic houses about 1542 ; the town began to be walled with lime and stone in 1575 (1), and between those times this survey must have been taken.

This plan serves in some measure to shew the uncivilized state of the country, at that period ; there being no public roads into this town tho' then the most important settlement of the province ; and only two paths, the one leading to Glenarm, and the other to Belfast.

Having laid before the reader, the most ancient plan of the town, with some explanatory observations, I now resume my relation ; pointing out as much as possible what changes have taken place, since the taking of the forementioned plan.

Shortly after the burning of the town by Brian Mac Phelimy, the inhabitants who had suffered much in that affair, seem to have thought it necessary to put the town in a better state of defence ; and the following year a general meeting was held, where they resolved as follows. "1574, October 10th, this present day it was ordered and agreeed by the sheriffs, burgesses and commonalty, that there should be a Vamour † of sodds, or turf, rounde aboute the towne, for the defence or better strengthening of the inhabitants of the same, which should be finished by the whole corporation ;

(1) Records of the Corporation.

† Vamour.—This is evidently of French extraction ; Van-mour, or Avant-mur, a term of fortification, signifying a wall in front.

corporation ; the four mounts at the four corners of the towne excepted, which was made and compiled at the charge of the province. Which Vamour as aforesaid was finished within one month after the decree was made (2)."

This manuer of fortifying seems to have added very little to the security of the town, for the following year it was attacked by Sorley Boye Mac Donnell ; who was not repulsed, until both soldiers and inhabitants had sustained considerable loss. * Soon after this event, Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy, arrived, and gave orders to surround the town with a wall of lime and stone, and the corporation in order to further so desirable an object, contracted with the deputy to wall from the castle on the N. E. along the shore, unto a place called Mill-mount (3) ; at five shillings per foot, in length ; every foot to be made seven feet thick, in the foundation, sixteen feet in height, and four in breadth, on the top of the wall. The owners of the ground on which this wall was built, received sixpence per running foot, from the government as a recompence for the loss of the same (4).

Notwithstanding the mutual wish of both government and corporation, the walling was soon laid aside by a complication of causes ; the chief of which was the removal of Sir Henry Sidney, who resigned the office of deputy in August, 1578. Sir William Drury and Arthur lord Gray, his successors, were kept so very busy in the south, by the invasion of the Spaniards and the rebellion of the earl of Desmond

(2) Records of the Corporation. (3) By the Mill mount is probably meant one of the mounts of defence, near a mill, which stood adjoining the Water gate ; the water which turned it came down where the Jail-lane, alias Dawson-street, is at present.—*From an ancient plan of the town.* (4) Records of the Corporation. (5) Cox's History of Ireland.

* See part first, under date 1575.

mond (5), that very little attention was paid to the affairs of the north; and no farther notice is taken of the walling until the reign of James 1st. In the seventh year of the reign of that monarch, a treaty was entered into between the crown and corporation; by which the town was to be walled in at the charge of the former and the corporation, and their successors were ever after to pay the crown £40 sterling, annually, by equal portions at michaelmas and easter (6), but it does not appear ever to have been paid.

These walls were mostly built without the trench, noticed in the ancient plan, and flanked with seven bastions; and at each bastion, a small house for a sentinel (7). They are still pretty entire, commonly, about six feet thick towards the land, and about twenty feet high. The land side was also strengthened by a wet ditch, now nearly filled up. There were four gates, anciently distinguished by the following names: Spittal-gate (8), Woodburn-gate, Water-gate, and Quay-gate. Spittal-gate, now North-gate, and Woodburn-gate, now Irish or West gate, were formerly entered by draw-bridges; the draw-bridge of the latter remained within the memory of several persons now living, and the arch over the North-gate is yet standing. Water-gate, until about forty years ago, was nearly opposite the southern end of the present county of Antrim court-house; but the sea encroaching much, it was often impassable, at high water, and leave being obtained from the late marquis of Donegall, to make a road through the court of Joymount

(6) In April 1714, Francis Bernard, esquire, her Majesty's solicitor general, sued the corporation for the arrears of this contract (see appendix No. 3) but as all records of the place take no farther notice of this business, it in all likelihood was laid aside. (7) From an ancient plan of the town. (8) Spittal-gate is believed to have taken this name from being the way which led to the hospital of St. Bridget, or St. Brides.

Joymount house, a breach was made in one of the eastern bastions, which is ever since called the Scotch-gate.

Joymount house, or castle, began to be built by Sir Arthur Chichester in 1610 ; but as the date over one of the gates was 1618, it was not finished in all likelihood, till that time. Some vestiges of this building still remain, and the oral history of the place says, that it was a large square building 112 feet each way, with lofty turrets at each corner, having 365 windows, 52 doors, and 12 chimneys. The following account of this structure is given by an anonymous English traveller, who landed here in 1634 : " The only grace, says he, of this towne is the lord Chichester's house, which is a very stately house, or rather like a prince's palace ; whereunto there belongs a stately gate-house, and graceful terrace ; and walke before the house, as att Denton, my lord Fairfax' house. A very fine hall there is, and a stately stair-case, and faire dining-roon, carrying the proportion of the hall : fine gardens, and mighty spacious orchards, and they say they have good store of fruite" (9). Sir Arthur is said to have given this building the name of Joymount, in honor of Charles Blount, lord Joymount.

The early buildings of lime and stone, in the country, appear to have been little castles, similar to those of the town ; in the southern part of the west division of the liberties, are the remains of an ancient building called castle Lugg (10), and in the middle division (Duncrew), are some ruins of a castellated mansion, inclosed by a deep fosse, near three yards wide, and about 300 in circumference. Several lots of ground also still retain the name of their former buildings, although not a vestige remains, as Joy's castle, Birk's castle, &c.

From

(9) *Anthologia Hiberpica.* (10) The Luggs were a very distinguished family of this place in the reign of Elizabeth.

From Carrickfergus becoming early the chief fortress of the north, the military force kept up was, usually, pretty considerable ; the following is a correct list of the troops and commanders in 1599 ; Sir Arthur Chichester, commanding :

Horse, commanded by Neal M ⁴ Hugh.....	30
Foot, _____ Sir Arthur Chichester...	200
_____ Sir Richard Peircy.....	100
_____ Captain Eington	100
_____ Captain Norton.....	100

Total.....	530 (11).

In 1601, it was still more numerous, consisting of the following corps, under the orders of Sir Arthur Chichester :

Horse, commanded by Sir Arthur Chichester...	25
_____ Captain John Jephson....	100
Foot, _____ Sir Arthur Chichester....	200
_____ Sir Foulke Conway.....	150
_____ Captain Egerton.....	100
_____ Captain Norton.....	100
_____ Captain Billings.....	100
_____ Captain Philips.....	100

Total.....	825 (12).

On the accession of James 1st, Sir Arthur Chichester was appointed governor ; in 1603, the garrison was composed of the following corps :

Horse, commanded by Sir Arthur Chichester...	35
Foot, _____ Sir Arthur Chichester...	200
_____ Sir Francis Conway.....	150
_____ Captain Roger Langford	100
_____ Captain Thomas Phillips	100
_____ Captain Henry Sackford	100

Total.....	675 (13).

This

(11) Moryson's History of Ireland. (12) Ibid. (13) Ibid.

This place was formerly distinguished for its religious foundations. In 1232, a monastery of Franciscan, or Gray Friars, was founded here by Hugh De Lacy, earl of Ulster. 1243, the earl of Ulster, Gerald Fitz-Maurice, and Richard De Burgh, were interred here (14). 1408, Hugh Mac Adam Mac Gilmore, a famous Irish robber, who is said to have destroyed forty sacred edifices, took refuge in an oratory of the church belonging to this monastery, in which he was soon after slain by some of the English settlers of the name of Savage. Mac Gilmore is said to have previously robbed the windows of the church of its iron bars, through which the Savages entered more easily when they slew him. The cause of this quarrel was that Mac Gilmore in 1407, had taken Patrick and Richard Savage prisoners, and received 2000 marks as a ransom for their liberty, but afterwards basely murdered them (15). 1497, Neile McCaine O'Neill reformed this friary to the order of strict observance. 1510, this monastery was in such repute, that a general chapter of the order was held in it. After the general suppression of religious houses, it remained for some time as a store to the garrison, but was afterwards, with its appurtenances (six acres of land), granted to Hugh Mac Neil Oge, by Edward VI. in 1552 (16). It afterwards came into the possession of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, and was then known by the name of the palace; he assigned it to Sir Arthur Chichester, who, in 1510, began to build the castle in its site, called Joy-mount (17).

About half a mile west of the town, on the west bank of a small river called Woodburn, is the site of the priory of Goodborn, or Woodborn, also supposed to have been called Druin-la-croin; dedicated to the *Holy Cross*, and a daughter of the abbey of Dryburgh

(14) Ware's *Antiquities*—Archdall's *Monasticon*—Hammer's *Chronicle*. (15) Archdall's *Monasticon*—Marleborough's *Chronicle*. (16) Archdall's *Monasticon*—Records of the Corporation—Cox's *History of Ireland*. (17) Archdall's *Monasticon*.

burgh, in Scotland (18). From some ruins which remained till lately, it appeared to have been pretty extensive, forming a large square: vestiges of the mills which were formerly attached to the priory are yet to be seen.

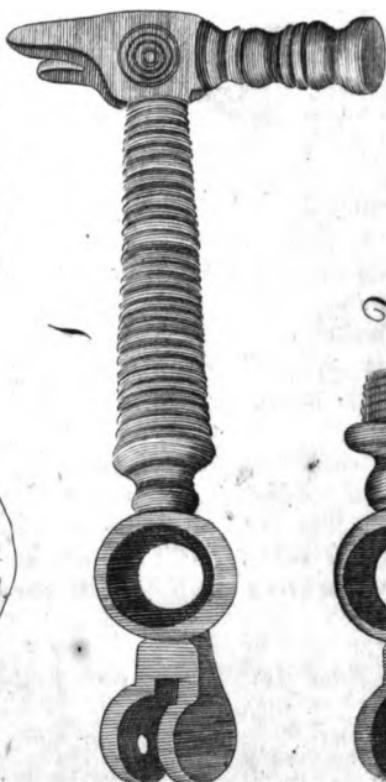
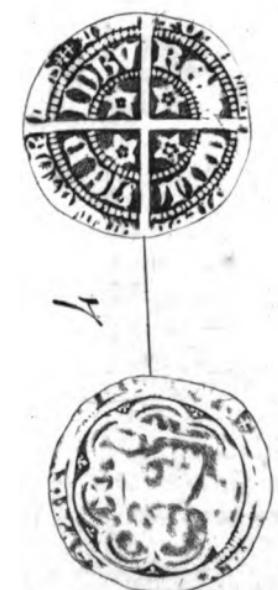
The founder of this priory is not positively known, but is believed to have been one of the Bissets, a family who fled from Scotland about the year 1242, for the murder of Patrick, earl of Athol; some of whom are believed to have founded this priory in atonement for that act. In 1326, friar Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainham, and lord chancellor of Ireland, granted a lease of certain lands to Longadel Manster, and dates the grant *abbatiam de Woodeborne* (19).

By a report made February 1st, 1540, the annual value of this priory, besides reprises, was ten shillings. March 1st, 1542, Gillreath M'Cowagh, the last abbot, resigned this priory into the hands of the king's commissioners. The abbot was then seized of a certain parcel of land lying about the priory (tradition says, fifteen acres), and of the rectory of Entroia, or Antrim; the tythes of sixteen townlands in the Ruets, belonging to the rectory of Killaboy, alias Killalog, likewise the rectory of Cnolille and Carnmoney, in the same county, the tythes of two townlands in Island-Magee, then called Ballypor magna, and Ballypor parva, now called Ballyprior great, and Ballyprior little (20).

The lands of this priory, from its dissolution, were held by the crown, until granted by James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester (21), and are still free of tythe. In clearing off the rubbish of this abbey several ancient coins were found, both of silver and copper, some

of

(18) Archdall's *Monasticon*.—The ruins of Dryburgh abbey stand on the north bank of the river Tweed, North Britain, nine miles west of the town of Kelso. (19) *Ibid.*—The monks were of the order of Premonstratensis, white canons; their habit was a white cassock, a rocket over it, a long white cloak, and white cap. (20) *Ibid.* (21) Grants of James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester.



of which are in the possession of Mr. Richard Chaplin, Woodburn.

Adjoining the eastern suburb of the town is the site of the hospital of St. Bridget, or St. Bride, an ancient monastic foundation ; said to have been for the reception of lepers (22). Some vestiges remained till within these few years, and the lands on which it stood, and several fields adjacent, are yet free of tythe, and retain the name of the Spittal-parks. Spittal, anciently signified the same as hospital, as appears from the works of Shakspeare and many others. There is no record nor account when this hospital was founded, nor by whom. On digging, a few years ago, within the site of this hospital, some silver coins were found of Edward III. also several small brass hammers, the original use of which I have not been able to discover; perhaps they were worn by the abbots of a certain order of monks, as emblematic of their office. In the annexed plate, figure 1st, is an exact representation of one of these curious hammers ; figure 2d, is part of the shaft, which screws asunder ; the drawing was taken from one in the possession of Mr. Thomas Millar, Carrickfergus.

After the general dissolution of monastic houses, this hospital and its lands were retained for several years by the crown, until granted by James I. to Sir Foulke Conway, at the yearly rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence ; he afterwards assigned them to Sir Arthur Chichester, who received a confirmation of the same from the crown (23).

A little west of the site of this hospital, is a well, neatly inclosed with stone, called Bride-well ; the name

(22) Tradition of old inhabitants.—Leprosy was formerly very common in this kingdom, owing to the inhabitants living so much on flesh, particularly swine's, and neglecting to deprive it of its crude juices ; and for the reception of lepers, numerous houses were erected through the kingdom.—*Ledwich's Antiquities.* Dr. Boate, in his *Natural History of Ireland*, says leprosy arose from the people eating salmon when out of season. (23) Grants of James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester.

name is probably corrupted from St. Bride's well, it being usual to have a well, near religious houses, dedicated to the saint (24).

About two miles N. W. of the town, in the middle division of the liberties, are the ruins of two ancient churches, the one is now called Killyann, i. e. Ann's church; the other Cairnrawsey, anciently Killyrawsey, i. e. the church among the shrubs. The latter is said to have been formerly attached to the rural deanery of Maheramorn, alias Mudhorn, and to have been then called *Hassie*. On digging about its ruins, a few years ago, several silver coins were found of Henry V. some of which are in the possession of George Burleigh, esquire, of Burleigh-hill.

From Carrickfergus being early the chief English settlement in the north of Ireland, it soon became a place of considerable trade. Prior to the reign of Elizabeth, it is mentioned as the principal place of commerce in Ulster (25); which account is also somewhat corroborated by Holinshed, who, in his chronicle, ranks it among the chief haven towns of Ireland. The protection of the garrison, and numerous privileges granted by the kings and queens of England, doubtless contributed not a little to this superiority; in the reign of Elizabeth, we find the commercial affairs of the place governed by a guild of merchants, called "free merchants of the guild." In 1598, by an act of assembly, the number of this guild was restricted to twenty, and no others of the place were suffered to buy or sell any kind of merchandize under a penalty of ten pounds, and besides, if freemen, to loose their freedom (26).

The privileges of this guild were confirmed by James I. as will appear more fully by an extract from the charter granted by him. "And furthermore, of our more ample special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs and successors, we give

(24) Ledwich's Antiquities (25) Harris' History of the county of Down. (26) Record's of the Corporation.

give and grant unto the said mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Knockfergus aforesaid, and to their successors, that they, and their successors for ever, may have within the said town of Knockfergus, and the liberties and franchises of the same town, a staple of merchants in as ample manner and form to all intents and purposes as the citizens of the city of Dublin hath or doth enjoy the same in our said city of Dublin, and that every mayor of the said town of Knockfergus, for and during the year next following the expiration of his office of mayor of the same town, shall be mayor of the staple of the same town of Knockfergus; and that two others of the burgesses of the same town, whom the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses and commonalty of the same town shall choose, shall be constables of the aforesaid town for the same year, and that the said mayor, and constables, for the time being, shall have full power and authority during their aforesaid offices, to execute, take, and certify all recognition of the staple, to hold all pleas of the staple, and to do all other things appertaining or necessary for the office of mayor or constables of the staple within the same town or the franchises of the same, in as ample manner and form to all intents and purposes as the mayor and constables of the city of Dublin, notwithstanding the statute of staple, made in a parliament held in the 27th year of the reign of Edward the III. some time king of England, or any other statute, art, ordinance, restraint, cause, provision or matter whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding" (27).

The corporation also enjoyed the third part of all the customs of the ports, within the jurisdiction of the mayor. The following is the confirmation by James I.; "And furthermore of our ample grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for us, our heirs, and successors, we give, grant, and confirm unto the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, of

the

(27) Charter of James Ist.

the town of Knockfergus aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, the third part of all and singular our customs, as well great as small, to be divided into three parts, and all and several sums of money due and payable unto us, our heirs, and successors, for such customs hereafter to be paid for, and concerning any wares and merchandize whatsoever from time to time brought or carried, or to be brought or carried into our port of the town of Knockfergus aforesaid, or into any other port, bay, or creek belonging to the said town of Knockfergus, lying and being betwixt the sound of Fairforeland, in the county of Antrim, and the Beerlooms, in the county of Down; also for and concerning all wares and merchandize whatsoever from time to time shipped, loaded, or exported from, or out of the said port or haven Knockfergus, or, from, or out of any other haven, creek, or bay, or any other place within the bounds of Fairforeland and Beerlooms aforesaid, or from any one or any of them, always excepting out of this our grant, and reserving unto us, our heirs, and successors, the other two parts of the customs aforesaid, and of the sums of money due and payable, or from thenceforth to be due unto us, our heirs, and successors by reason of the said custom" (28).

By the same charter it is also declared unlawful for any person to " discharge, unload, or unskip; carry, export, or convey any grain, hides, tallow, wool, linen yarn, cloth of all sorts, or any other commodities or merchandize whatsoever, in or to, out or from, any port, bay, or creek within the bounds of Beerlooms and Fairforeland aforesaid, (the bays or creeks of Belfast, Bangor, or Older-fleet, only excepted) except in or out, or to, or from the port or quay of the town of Knockfergus, under the pain of forfeiture of all and singular such commodities and merchandize, so discharged or unloaded, unshipped, carried out or transported, to the aforesaid mayor, sheriffs, burgesses and company

monalty of the town aforesaid and to their successors, for the time being" (29).

Such peculiar privileges were certainly of infinite service to the place, for by a return of the amount of customs of this town arising from prohibited goods, and 3d. per pound on other goods due by law, for seven years prior to 1609, it appears to have been the third in Ireland, and only exceeded by Dublin and Waterford (30).

These privileges continued to be possessed by the corporation until 1637, at which time this grant proving prejudicial to the crown, the earl of Stafford prevailed on the corporation to surrender the same to the government for £3,000, which was to be laid out in the purchase of lands, for the benefit of the corporation, but it does not appear that any lands were purchased, nor what became of the money! the trustees in this transaction were, Arthur Chichester, Arthur Hill, and Roger Lyndon (31).

Twenty one years after this contract, the commonalty presented a strong memorial to the assembly of aldermen and burgesses, respecting this money, which memorial concluded by stating "that neither stock nor interest had been received during that time, though the corporation was very much in arrears." (32). As the records take no farther notice of the business, it is likely the commonalty received no redress.

From the surrender alluded to, the trade of Carrickfergus rapidly decreased; at present the customs of the port do not *nearly* pay the salaries of the officers employed in its collection.

The town of Carrickfergus at present, exhibits a much better appearance than that already described; it extends along the northern shore of the bay (to which it gives name) nearly a mile. The streets within

(29) Charter of James I. (30) Cox's History of Ireland.

(31) Records of the Corporation. (32) Ibid.

within the walls, are Broad-street, Castle-street, West-street, North-street, Essex-street,* or Crannagh-bann, Dawson-street, or Jail-lane, and Joymount-court. The latter is also the chief public walk of the place. Lanes—Chester-lane,† or Butcher-row, Church-lane, Back-lane, Custom-house-lane, and Cork-hill. The houses are built either of stone or brick, mostly of the former, the greater part two or three stories high, within the walls, and generally slated; many of the best having been built within these few years. However, a few of the houses still bear an air of antiquity; the most antique are built of brick, in frames of oak. Lamps were erected a few years ago; they are pretty numerous, but in the suburbs they are so very few, that when lighted they only serve to make “darkness visible.”

The east suburb is called the Scotch-quarter; and the west the Irish-quarter. They contain a greater number of houses and inhabitants than the town, as may be seen by the following list, taken May 1811.

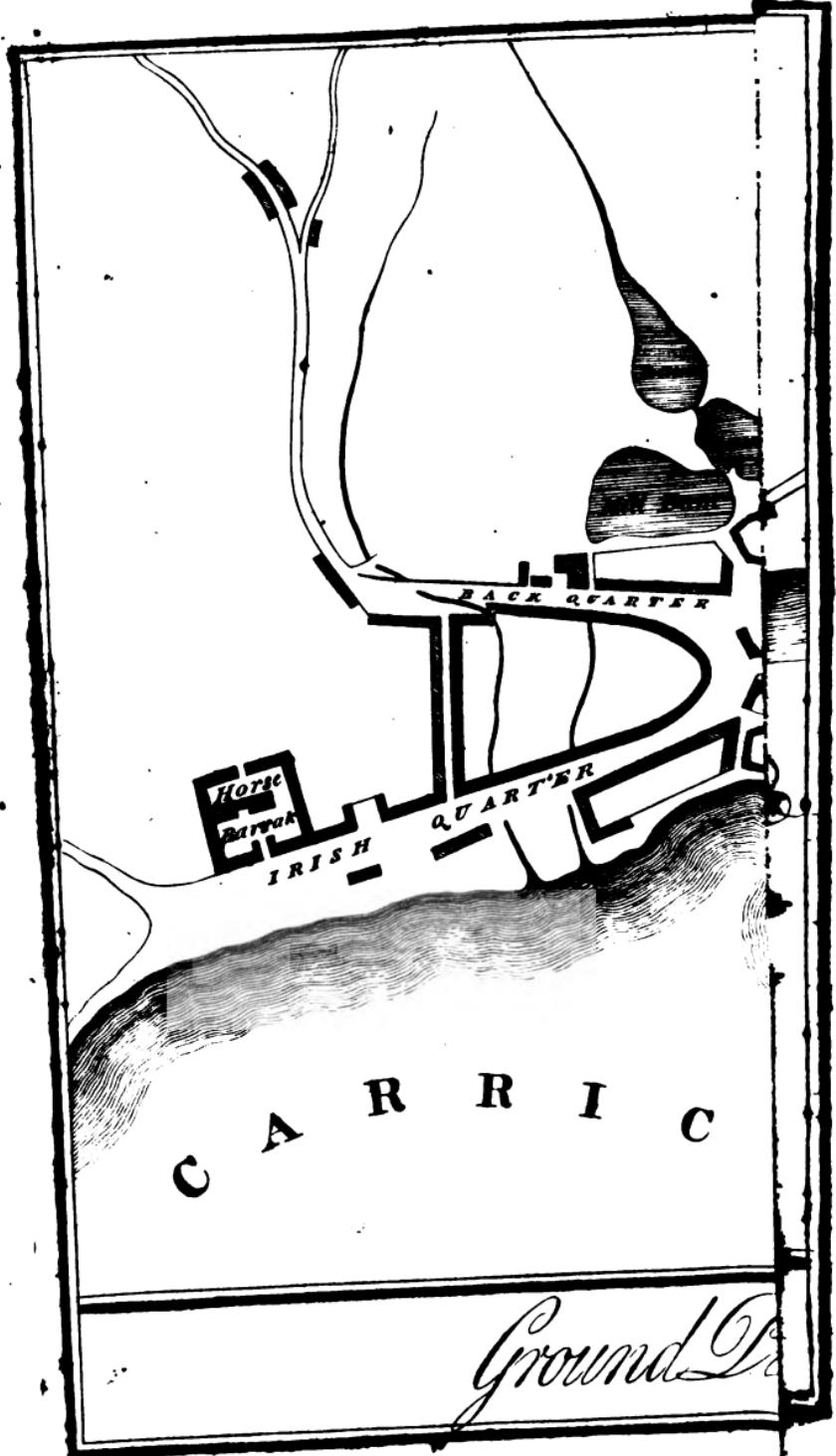
	<i>houses.</i>	<i>inhabitants.</i>
In the town	219	985
Irish-quarter	168	810
Scotch-quarter	122	561
	—	—
	503 †	2357

Eighteen houses in the above list are licenced for the sale of spirits, and thirteen for groceries.

In 1797, the number of dwelling-houses in the town and suburbs, was 452, (increase 51 houses). The Scotch-quarter was so called from a colony of fishers, who arrived here from Argyle and Galloway shires, chiefly, during the persecution in Scotland about the year 1665, (33); they still retain their original

* Essex-street, is said to have obtained its name from an old brick house, part of which is yet standing, said to have been built by Walter Devereux, earl of Essex, governor.

† Probably corrupted from Chichester-lane. ‡ No houses are in this list but such as are inhabited. (33) From tradition of old inhabitants.



ginal calling. The Irish-quarter had, in all likelihood, its rise about the same time. In 1677 the duke of Ormond, then chief governor of the kingdom, and council, by their proclamation, ordered all catholics to remove without the walls of forts, cities, and corporate towns (34).

The annexed modern plan represents the town as it appeared in 1776: the chief alteration in its outlines, since that period, is the erection of the court-house and jail of the county of Antrim, on the site of the then earl of Donegall's castle, at that time a ruin. The other castles before noticed, were also ruins. Some vestiges of Kane's castle still remain, nearly opposite the custom-house.

On a rising ground, within the walls, stands the parish church, a very ancient building, having been formerly the chapel of the monastery of St. Francis. The subterraneous passage, by which it communicated with the other, is still to be seen. It is built in the form of a cross, with gothic windows, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of virgins (35). It was called St. Nicholas within, to distinguish it from one of the same name without the walls, the site of which is not now known. The chancel window is of stained glass, which represents John (baptist), baptizing Christ in Jordan, and is well executed; two small windows in the west are also of stained glass. These windows did not originally belong to the church, but were brought from the private chapel of Dangan-house, county Meath, lately the seat of the marquis Wellesley, and were presented to the parish as a gift by George Burleigh, esquire, of Burleigh-hill.

There are two entrances into this church viz. on the north and west; that on the north is by a vestry room.

(34) History of Ireland by a literary society—In a plan of the town taken about a century ago, there are only about ten houses laid down in the Irish-quarter. (35) Butler's Lives of the Saints.

room, built at the sole expence of the late reverend Dean Dobbs, who is interred there in a vault. In the south wall of the chancel opposite this entrance, is a mural monument, erected to his memory with the following inscription.

Sacred
To the Memory of
The Rev^t. Richard Dobbs, A. M.
Dean of Connor ;
Whose life was devoted to a faithful
& zealous discharge of Pastoral duties,
Thro' a period of near Forty years-
Possessed of a Temper calm and deliberate
His Calmness was the result of Firmness
of mind ; and his Deliberation wis-
dom. His Piety was unaffected and sincere
The affections of his Heart Strong and
Permanent.

He was called
To receive the Everlasting Reward
of his pious & charitable Labours
on the IVth day of Febry. M,DCCCXI
In the LXI, Year of his Age
Multis ille Bonis Flebilis Occidit.

In the chancel is interred Rose, countess of Antrim (36), second wife of Randal Mac Donnell, 2d earl of Antrim, and daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill of Shanescastle, alias Edenduffcarrick, by his wife Martha, daughter of Sir Francis Stafford, of Portglenone, governor of Ulster (37), who is likewise interred here (38). The countess was interred 14th February 1682, according to her own request, by the grave of her grandfather (39). The chancel was formerly hung with escutcheons of the ancient families to whom she was related ; they remained there till about 1752, when the roof of the chancel fell in, and destroyed

(36) From tradition of old inhabitants. (37) Lodge's Peerage. (38) From tradition of old inhabitants. (39) Ibid.

destroyed the whole (40). Here also lies the remains of that great benefactor of the place, Henry Gill, esquire, who died September 1761 ; there is neither monument nor inscription to mark out where he lies ! Near this is the mural monument of Andrew Wiloughby, esquire ; and near the pulpit that of the reverend Dean Opinshaw ; the inscriptions that were on these monuments are nearly obliterated. Adjoining the pulpit are the seats of the mayor, aldermen, burgesses, and sword-bearer, for the time being ; also two seats belonging to the most noble the marquis and marchioness of Donegall.

On a slab on the floor, near the pulpit, is the following inscription, in roman capitals.

Here lyeth
The body of Henry
Clements of Strade
Esq. aged 52 years
who departed this life
The 2d. day of November
1696 being then
Mayor of Carrickfergus.

In the north aisle is an ancient monument, of marble and alabaster, belonging to the noble family of Chichester. Sir Arthur Chichester, first lord baron Belfast, and his lady, are represented in effigies of alto-relievo, with long robes and ruffs, in a praying posture, by their infant son Arthur, who lies between them. Beneath is the effigy of Sir John Chichester, in armour, also in a praying posture. In front of the pediment are the arms of the family in basso-relievo ; near the base are two tablets of black marble with inscriptions in roman capitals : the aisle is also hung with ensigns, armorial of the family. Over the entrance into this aisle, inside, is a tablet of white marble with an inscription to the memory of Arthur Chichester, third earl of Donegall, who was killed in Spain, at the fort of Monjuich. For both inscriptions

see

(40) From tradition of old inhabitants.

see appendix No. 4. Beneath this aisle is a vault formerly used by this family for interment, in which are interred the following personages. Arthur Chichester, son to Sir Arthur Chichester, lord baron Belfast, who died November 1606.

Letitia Perrot, wife to Sir Arthur Chichester, baron Belfast, who died 27th November 1620, interred here 10th January following.

Sir Arthur Chichester, lord baron Belfast, who died in London 19th February 1624, interred 24th October 1625 (41).

Mary Denham, wife of Sir Edward Chichester, first viscount Carrickfergus, who died at Belfast 2d. February 1637, interred here soon after.

Arthur Chichester, first earl of Donegall, died at Belfast, 18th March 1674, interred May 20th 1675, he left to the poor of Carrickfergus £50, and those of Belfast £200.

Lady Jane, lady Frances and lady Henrietta, were unfortunately burnt in the castle of Belfast, in 1708, by the carelessness of a servant, who had put on a large fire to dry a room which she had washed.

The

(41) Lodge's Peerage.—Arthur Chichester, was the second son of Sir John Chichester, of Rawley, or Raleigh, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire; at an early age he entered Exeter college, Oxford, but was only a grammar scholar there. In Oxford he remained but a short time, being obliged to fly into Ireland on account of some juvenile indiscretions, where he remained till his pardon was obtained from queen Elizabeth. On his return to England he received a commission in the navy, and was captain of one of the ships which defeated the Spanish Armada, in 1588. Shortly after this event he went out to the West-Indies, under the command of Sir Francis Drake, and on his return, went to Spain, a volunteer under the earl of Essex; and his relation, captain Paul Chichester, being killed there, the earl gave him his company. He afterwards served in Flanders, and was wounded in the shoulder at the siege of Amiens, and for his distinguished courage there, he received the honor of knighthood from Henry IV, king of France, and

The right honourable lady Catherine Forbes, countess dowager of Donegall, second wife of Arthur Chichester, third earl of Donegall, and only daughter of Arthur earl of Granard. She died at Abinger in Surry,

and was also made serjeant-major general of the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Boiskervill. While in garrison at Ostend, he was appointed to the command of a regiment of 1200 men, destined for Ireland, for which place he set out and landed at Dublin, but did not stop there, being ordered to Drogheda. In Drogheda he remained some time, and was made serjeant-major general of the army in Ireland, and in 1599, he commanded 200 men in Carrickfergus. July, 1601, he took Castlereagh from Brian Mac Art (O'Neil), and in 1602 he marched hence with great part of the garrison, and assisted in erecting fort Mountjoy, of which he was made governor. April, 1603, James I appointed him governor of Carrickfergus, with the salary of thirteen shillings and four pence per day, during life, also commandant of both the Clanubys, Dufferin, Killultagh, Killwarlin, the little Ards, the Route, and the Glynn's; with liberty to employ the forces in said places as he thought fit; likewise admiral of Lough-neagh, by the title of Lough-chichester, also the fishery of said lough: he was made a privy counsellor of this kingdom same year. By patent, February 1st, 1604, he was made lord deputy of Ireland, which place he held 12 years, and established two new circuits of the judges, viz. Connaught and Munster. In 1612, he was created lord baron Belfast; and 2d May, 1622, was appointed ambassador from James I. to the princes of the German union. During his residence on the continent, he was in the city of Manheim, when it was besieged by count Tilly; from which he sent the count word that it was contrary to the law of nations to besiege an ambassador. To the message the count sent an answer, but took no notice of his being an ambassador; on which he returned this spirited answer to the messenger, "that if his master had sent him as many hundred men as he had sent him fruitless messages, the count would have known that he was a soldier, as well as an ambassador." While lord deputy in this kingdom, he received many grants of lands from James I, among which were the vast possessions of Sir Cahir O'Dogherty, in the county of Donegall, in 1614; at that time worth upwards of £1,000 per annum; the grants in the other counties were also very extensive.

Hav'g

Surry, 15th June 1743, aged 73; interred 10th August, same year, between 11 and 12 at night (42). Her daughter was also buried here shortly after.

Honourable John Chichester, aged 45, interred October 10th, 1746.

The honourable Elizabeth Chichester, dowager of John Chichester, June 28th, 1748.

October 6th, 1757, the right honourable Arthur Chichester, fourth earl of Donegall, aged 64 years. His lordship died on the 28th or 30th September, forementioned year, at Marbury-hall, county of Chester (43). Several others of this noble family are also interred here, in all 21 or 22 persons (44).

In

Having no issue at his death, his estates, at that time valued at £8000 per annum, divolved to his brother, Sir Edward Chichester; but his title of baron Belfast being limited to issue male, Charles I. conferred it anew on Sir Edward, and in April, 1625, created him viscount Carrickfergus. October 12th, same year, he was appointed governor of Carrickfergus, admiral of Lough-neagh, and governor of Culmore fort. He had also a confirmation of the estate the 22d September, 1640, for the fine of £467 17s. 6d. His eldest son Arthur, (by his first wife, Anne Coplestone, was created earl of Donegall, 30th March, 1647; from whom is descended, in a direct line, George Augustus Chichester, the second marquis of Donegall, and fifth viscount of Carrickfergus.

(42) This lady was eminently distinguished for her piety, charity and conjugal virtues. The following lines, written by the celebrated dean Swift, were published at Belfast on her interment.

"Unerring Heaven, with bounteous hand,
 "Has form'd a model for your land,
 "Whom love endow'd with every grace,
 "The glory of the *Granard* race;
 "Now destin'd by the powers divine
 "The blessing of another line.
 "Then would you paint a matchless Dame,
 "Whom you'd consign to endless fame;
 "Invoke not Cytheris' aid,
 "Nor borrow from the blue-ey'd maid;
 "Nor need you on the Graces call:—
 "Take qualities from Donegall.

(43) Parish Register—Lodge's Peerage. (44) From tradition of old inhabitants.

In the south, or Freeman's aisle, also called Wills's aisle, from an ancient family of this place now extinct, is a mural monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Andrew Gardner, and others of that family who are interred here; for the inscription see Appendix No. 5. On a stone lying in the passage is the following inscription :

Here lyeth the body
of Andrew Gardner Burgess
who departed this life ye
4th of February 1682

Allso here lyeth ye
body of Joan his wife who
was buried ye 18th of March
1694.

Above the arch, at the entrance of the aisle, is this inscription :

This worke began a.d. 1614 Mr. Cooper then
Maior and wrought by Thomas Paps
free Masson Mr. Openshawe
being parson viceat Rex
Jacobus.

In the west end of the church, south wall, is a stone with the following inscription :

Here lyeth ye body
of Richard Lang
who departed this
life ye 20th of May
1620. Here also ly-
eth ye body of James
Lang who depart-
ed ye 17th of October
anno 1687.

Here also lyeth Letticia his
Wife who was interred ye 4th
of June 1705. a daughter of
John Bulworthy alderman
and twice Mayor of
Carrickfergus.

On

On the opposite wall is also a stone, bearing the following :

This font, a Silver
Flagon, the tables
of the commandments,
Lord's prayer, &
creed, were given
to this Church by
Samuel Davys

Alderman

Anno Dom. 1714.

In 1778, an octagon spire was added to the church, which has a clock and two bells. This spire cost £550; to its erection the following sums were subscribed :

Marquis of Donegall	- - - - -	£130	0	0
Barry Yelverton, esq.	- - - - -	100	0	0
Ezekiel Davies Wilson, esq.	- - - - -	37	1	4
He also gave a quantity of oak for which he made no charge.				
Conway R. Dobbs, esq.	- - - - -	12	0	0
Mariot Dalway, esq.	- - - - -	11	7	6
Rev. Richd. Dobbs, dean of Connor	10	0	0	
Rev. —— Haddock	- - - - -	5	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
R. Fletcher, esq. 100 barrels of lime.				

The remainder of the cost was defrayed by the parish (45).

The church was formerly kept in repair by an assessment levied off those who cut turf in the commons; an order of assembly of May 15, 1699, orders, "that all cutters of turf on the commons, do bring in fourpence per score load, in money, towards repairs of the church." (46) Notwithstanding this assessment
the

(45) Parish Register. (46) 1579. This church was in such a ruinous condition, that Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy, gave £90 to repair it; and for several years prior to 1593, the mayor held his courts in it, Wyrol or Mayoralty castle, having been destroyed, perhaps in some of the feuds already mentioned — *Records of the Corporation*.

the church was in a very ruinous state previous to 1714, but that year Samuel Davys, esquire, at his own expence, put up the tables, &c.; he also joined the church-wardens in a petition to the lords justices, who gave £50, to erect a gallery for the military (47). In the church-yard are numerous tomb stones and head-stones with inscriptions: the following lines are on one of the latter, on the south side of the yard:

Set up by Elizabeth Hay, in remembrance
of Robert Morrison Gunner many years
in the Royal Navy: he departed this life
Feby. 2nd in the year of our Lord 1794,

Aged 87 years.

Death took away this good old man.

He was honest, true, and just;
Faithfully he served three kings;
Now his body lies in dust.

In the town is a presbyterian meeting-house; and about three miles north of it, another, belonging to that sect of dissenters called covenanters; near the town is also a catholic chapel. A methodist chapel is building at present in the town.

Here is a free school, supported by subscription by the gentlemen and ladies of the town and neighbourhood. Till about three years ago, the free school of the diocese of Connor was held here; to its support the bishop of the diocese gave £10 per annum, the beneficed clergy £14 5s., the marquis of Donegall £3 3s. 4d., and the earl of Massereene £1 11s. 6d. (48); but lately so much difficulty was found in collecting

(47) Parish Register. (48) From the receipt-books of the late school.—By an act of the 12th of Elizabeth, it was ordered that a free school be erected in the shire town of every diocese of the kingdom; the school-masters to be Englishmen, or of English birth of this realm. The chief governor to have the nomination of the school-masters, except those of Armagh, Dublin, Meath and Kildare, who were to be nominated by their respective bishops. The chief governor to appoint the master's salary, whereof the bishop was to pay one third, and the clergy of his diocese the other two parts.—*Irish Statutes.*

collecting this money, that the school was laid aside. In 1728, the reverend Owen Loyd, dean of Connor, and rector of this parish, granted an acre of land to build a house on, for the above school (49); but this design was never carried into execution.

There is no public hospital here; but the charitable gifts of individuals to the poor are very numerous; I believe more so than in any place of the same extent in Ireland, as will fully appear from the following:

1672. John Mathews, tanner, Scotch-quarter, bequeathed £30 to the poor of this place, the interest to be annually divided (50).

170-. Hercules Davys, esquire, bequeathed £200 to the poor of Carrickfergus; but his executor, Hercules Davys, died shortly afterwards in England, so very poor, that the gift was deemed irrecoverable (51).

About 1729, bishop Tennison, a native of Carrickfergus, born in the Butcher-row, alias Chester-lane, left by his will, two houses in the aforesaid lane, to the poor of this town (52); the trustees gave these houses to a poor relation of said Tennison, to occupy during his life, who soon afterwards sold them;—and the trustees not wishing to involve themselves in a suit, the object of which, perhaps, would not pay the costs, the houses were lost to the poor (53).

September 16th, 1761, Henry Gill, esquire, alderman of Carrickfergus, bequeathed £10 per annum, to fourteen aged men, decayed in their circumstances; and also houses and gardens to such of them as might have no residence. He likewise left by his will, £200 in trust to the dean of Connor, and rector of Carrickfergus, for the time being, its interest to go annually to the use of the poor house-keepers of Carrickfergus (54).

(49) Records of the corporation. (50) Ibid. (51) Parish Register. (52) Records of the Corporation. (53) From tradition of old inhabitants.

(54). For an extract from his will, see appendix No. 6.

1779. Francis Lee, of Tanderagee, left in trust £100, to the rector of Carrickfergus, for the time being, its interest to be distributed annually to the poor of Carrickfergus. In 1783, his heirs refused to pay the interest of this sum, upon which, the reverend dean Dobbs, rector, entered a suit, and recovered the same ; this suit cost the parish £11 9s. 0½d. (55).

1782. William Adair, esquire, of the parish of St. James', Westminster (56), left in trust £2000, in consolidated three per cent annuities, to the Adairs, owners.

(54) Of this very respectable citizen I have been able to obtain but very little account ; that little, however, says, that he was the son of a serjeant in the army, and early in life kept a stall in Carrickfergus market, selling small wares. That his stall each month visibly increased in value, until he afterwards opened a small shop, where, by the same rigid attention to his business, the same good fortune attended him. The account adds, that he afterwards became an extensive merchant ; the gentlemen of the county of Antrim at assizes laying in from him their assortments for the season. He was many years store-keeper of this garrison, and alderman of the corporation : he died a bachelor, and left the greatest part of his fortune as already described.

(55) Parish Register.

(56) William Adair, esquire, was the son of the reverend Patrick Adair, Presbyterian minister of Carrickfergus. At an early age he was sent to Glasgow college ; but his father dying while there, he left it without any degrees, in rather embarrassed circumstances. Shortly after leaving college, he was recommended by Willoughby Chaplin, esquire, to —— Gardner, an army-agent, London. On arriving in London, the gentleman to whom he was recommended took him into his counting-house, where, by his excellent conduct, he grew much in favour, and in a few years was admitted by Mr. Gardner, partner in trade ; and at that gentleman's death, succeeded him in business. He appears to have been a person of strict integrity, as he paid some small debts contracted at college, with interest, as soon as able ; also some of his father's, in the same manner. He never was married and left part of his fortune in the manner above related.

owners of the Ballymena estate, county Antrim, to go annually for the benefit of the poor *freemen* of Carrickfergus, and to be divided as the owner of the Ballymena estate, for the time being, may *direct* (57). At present 19 old freemen receive, annually, £3 8s. 3d. by the hand of Sir William Kirk, knight, Carrickfergus. It is worthy of remark that it was formerly difficult to get people to accept of Gill's or Adair's charities ; but at present applications to the trustees are very numerous, even from some persons who from their property ought to be ashamed to offer themselves as a charity !

1792. Hercules Ellis, esquire, alderman of Carrickfergus (58), bequeathed £150 in trust to the rector and church-wardens, of this parish, for the time being, to be put to interest to proper persons ; its

(57) Registry Prerogative court, Canterbury.

(58) The *Ellis*' are an ancient and respectable family of Carrickfergus. The first I have been able to trace in this country, was a burgess of this place, and married to a lady of the Norton family ; three of whose brothers had commands in queen Elizabeth's forces in the north of Ireland. One of those was proprietor of the *Castle Upton* estate, afterwards sold to the family of Upton, now lords Templeton ; the mansion of whom at Templepatrick, was then called *Castle Norton* ; another brother, Robert, at the same time possessed *Castle Robin*, near Colin in the vicinity of Lisburn. In the rolls already inserted of the commanders of the English forces in Ulster, in 1600 and 1601, Captain Gregory Norton is noticed as attached to the garrison of Carrickfergus, of which, it appears he was also mayor, part of those years, — The Ellis who married Miss Norton, had five sons ; one of them, Edward, had the command of forces in Antrim in 1641 ; and the ordering of trenches and gates in that years rebellion ; vestiges of them remain. In 1649 he was governor of Carrickfergus, and that year was obliged to surrender this fortress to lord viscount Montgomery. The garrison whom he commanded were chiefly Scotch presbyterians, who had taken "the solemn league and covenant," and being encouraged by the presence of a number of presbyterian clergy, who had taken refuge in it, held out against the royal forces in Charles the second's reign.

The

its interest to be applied, annually, for the use of the poor, of Carrickfergus.

1801. John Lee, merchant, Scotch-quarter, willed £100 to the presbyterian congregation of Carrickfergus, its interest to defray the expences of sacramental elements.

1811. Miss Helena Kerr, Dublin, bequeathed £20 to the poor of this place,

The

The son of this Ellis was also an Edward, who settled at Brook-hill, near Lisburn; from him descended the late lady Molesworth, who was unfortunately burnt to death.

An Ellis, son of the last mentioned, was a major in Cromwell's army, from whom he got a debenture, suited to his rank, for an estate in the province of Leinster, which was since sold. — The last of these had four sons, viz. Henry, Francis, Hercules and Edward — Henry lived many years in Belfast, and was sovereign of said town in 1717, 1720, and 1722, in which year he died in office. Hercules settled at Innisrush, in the county of Derry, and left two sons. Henry and Hercules, the former of whom was an alderman of Carrickfergus. Francis, lieutenant of Dragoons, upon retiring from a military life, married Anne, daughter of alderman Edward Clements, of Strade (by Eleanor Dalway of Bellahill, the only child of the proprietor of that estate, who left his landed property to a nephew of the same name) and settled at Prospect, near Carrickfergus, of which he was an alderman and often mayor. Francis, by this marriage, had two sons, Henry and Hercules; the latter was a captain in the army, and upon the reduction in 1763, settled in this corporation, of which he became an alderman and occasionally mayor. Henry, the eldest brother, was an alderman of this corporation, and several times mayor; he married Eleanor, daughter of Walterhouse Crymble, esquire of Clements-hill, in the county of Antrim, by Milliecent, daughter of the forementioned Edward Clements and Eleanor Dalway, by whom, the only surviving son is the present Henry Clements Ellis, esquire, of Prospect, one of the aldermen of Carrickfergus.

The Ellis family was also connected by marriage, with the Langford and Rowley families.

THE CASTLE is situated close to the town, and is an interesting specimen of the early Norman architecture ; it stands on a high rock that projects into the sea, where it is near thirty feet high, but shelving towards the land. The entrance is between two towers, on the northern side, or half-moons, which are joined by a curtain and mounts several pieces of cannon ; over the gateway is a portcullis, and apertures for throwing down stones &c. Inside this gate is the guard-house, and a small barrack built a few years ago ; likewise vaults called bomb-proof, but they do not deserve that name : here is also the armourer's forge, and a furnace for heating shot. In this yard the mayor, according to ancient custom, is sworn into office.

Within the inner yard are store-houses, and a square tower 90 feet high, called the Keep, the walls whereof are nine feet thick. The ascent to the top was formerly by winding stone stairs, within the wall of the western corner, in which there are loop-holes for the admission of air and light, since turned into a barrack ; the ascent to near the top is by wooden stairs inside. On the top are two small houses one of which covers the mouth of the passage to the top ; the other seems to have been intended for a centinel. The lower part of this tower is bomb-proof, and serves as a magazine : the upper part was in 1793, made into a foot barrack, but is a very incommodious one. This alteration appears to have made a very deep impression on the corporation, as they presented a strong memorial to the lord lieutenant against such an act ; for which memorial see appendix No 7.

The corner stones of this tower, also all other angles of the building are built of a yellowish limestone, none of which is found in this neighbourhood. The choice of such, however, displays considerable skill, as it is very durable. A similar stone is found at Cultra, in the county of Down.

There,

There was formerly a draw-well inside the Keep, the water of which was in times past, in high repute for medicinal purposes ; but about the middle of the last century its virtues are said to have been lost by a soldier making sale of the water ! (59) It really seems to have been formerly accounted of great consequence ; an order of assembly, March 15th, 1696 says. " Ordered, that new buckets be provided for the castle well, and that the same be cleared, and the holes stopped up, at the charge of the corporation ; and that Morgan Grogan, and Moses Garvan, be appointed to deliver the water out of said well, upon whom a yearly salary is to be settled " (60) : this well is now nearly filled up.

Prior to 1793 the castle was in a very ruinous condition ; but was then thoroughly repaired, and twenty-seven pieces of ordnance mounted on the batteries ; since which time it serves as the principal magazine to the northern district ; yet by a singular arrangement in military quarters, the garrisons seldom exceed a very few artillery gunners, and forty or fifty men from the town of Belfast or Antrim. The present governor is lieutenant-general Francis Dundas, with a salary of £180 10s. Od. per annum, and I believe I may add that he never saw the seat of his government ! At present there is both a store keeper and commissary attached to this garrison.

There was formerly a constable of this castle, which office was considered of such importance that an Irish parliament which sat at Drogheda before Sir Edward Poynings, knight, in 1494, and 10th of Henry VII. enacted that none but an Englishman should be constable (61). In the reign of James I. it was the prison of the county of Antrim, and the assizes held in it for said county (62) ; several lords and gentlemen also held their lands as of fealty from it (63).

In

(59) From tradition of old inhabitants. (60) Records of the Corporation. (61) Irish Statutes. (62) Charter of James I. (63) Lodge's Peerage.

In the forty-fifth of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Roger Langford, knight, was made constable of the castle ; and afterwards by James I. 14th November 1606, joint governor with Sir Faithful Fortescue, with the fee of three shillings and four pence per day to each, and twenty wardens at eight pence each (64). March 11th, 1661, Sir Thomas Fortescue was appointed constable, on the death of his father, with the salary of six shillings and eight pence per day for himself, and eight pence a piece for twenty wardens, or guards (65).

The last person who held the office of constable, was Stewart Banks, esquire of Belfast ; but what salary he received (if any) I have not been able to learn. He attended annually (according to the charter of James I.) to see the mayor sworn into office, which appears to have been the only duty performed by him. The following is an extract from the records on this head. "Pursuant to government approbation, bearing date the 29th of July 1772, Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esq. on Michaelmas day, being the 29th of September 1772 was sworn mayor of the said corporation, for the ensuing year, before Stewart Banks, esquire, constable of the castle, and Conway Richard Dobbs, esquire, deputy mayor of said corporation." Since the death of Mr. Banks no other has been appointed as constable.

The want of proper literary memorials has occasioned some strange surmises respecting the founding of this building, which according to tradition was founded by Fergus first king of Scotland. This account is doubtless vague, for there is no evidence of the country having any castles of lime and stone for many centuries after the age in which Fergus is said to have reigned. Some have supposed it to have been erected by the Danes, but they built only the castles of Dublin, Cork, and Waterford (66), and the first castle

(64) Lodge's Peerage. (65) Ibid. (66) Cox's History of Ireland.

castle reared of lime and stone by the Irish, was the castle of Tuam in 1161, by Roderick O'Connor the monarch, and by his people who were astonished at its novelty, called the *wonderful castle* (67).

Indeed the Irish appear to have erected very few castles or forts of lime and stone; their poets and bards who had great influence, inveighed bitterly against the building of such, from a belief that they would at some future period fall into the hands of their enemies. They even encouraged the destruction of castles and forts, and represented that the building of such was a sign that the nation was ripening for subjection (68): it was not until the beginning of the fifteenth century that the Irish began to erect castles of lime and stone (69).

From the form of the building itself it is evidently of English erection, and exactly resembles the other square castles raised by the English, immediately after their arrival in this kingdom, who were obliged to build castles and other strong holds to secure themselves against the attacks of the natives. They generally consisted of a high square tower called the *Keep*, and were at that day denominated *Norman castles*; the first of these built in this island was at Carrig, county Wexford, by Robert Fitzstephen, shortly after the landing of Strongbow (70).

Its erection has been ascribed to Sir Henry Sidney. Ledwich in his "Antiquities of Ireland," has given a list of castles built by the English soon after their arrival in this kingdom, also the names of some of their founders, among these is the "castle of Carrickfergus built by Sir Henry Sidney, in 1180." This is really a strange error; for the country was not possessed by the English until 1182, Sir Henry Sidney was not chief governor in this kingdom until the reign of

Elizabeth

(67) Lyttleton's History of Henry II.—Cox's History of Ireland—Campbell's Strictures. (68) O'Connor's Dissertations. (69) Anthologia Hibernica. (70) Hay's Rebellion in county Wexford.

Elizabeth, (71) between which time and the period alluded to by Ledwich, there is a space of near 400 years! It is however probable that he, Sir Henry Sidney, built the half-moons attached to the castle, which are not coeval with the rest of the building and perhaps gave rise to a part of this error.

The person who seems most likely to have founded this building is John de Courcey, who conquered the maritime parts of Ulster, from the Boyne to the Bann; (72) pursuing the same line of conduct as the other English conquerors, building castles and forts (73); and as he placed a colony here, it is very likely from the distracted state of the country, that he erected some fortress for their protection, which I am willing to believe was the present castle.

At the foot of the main-street, is the county of Antrim court-house, a handsome building with balustrades, begun in 1777, and finished in 1779; adjoining is the prison, built same time. These buildings cost the county Antrim £5785 6s. 4d. (74). To the prison a wing was afterwards added: at present considerable improvements are intended, in consequence of a late act of parliament.* At the head of the same street are the court-house and jail of the county of Carrickfergus. Prior to 1776, the latter building was the court-house and prison of the county of Antrim, but that year the corporation ceded Castle Wyrol, or Worrel, otherwise Mayoralty castle, a very antique building, which served them for a court-house and prison, to

(71) Cox's History of Ireland.—Leland's History of Ireland. (72) Davies' Tracts. (73) Lodge's Peerage.—Cox's History of Ireland. (74) Records of the county of Antrim.

* The greatest number of prisoners confined at one time, since this prison was built, was 170—often 112—average from 60 to 80, and the number rather increasing annually. Diseases most common in the prison, are typhus fever, dysentery, diarrhoeæ, rheumatism, and the venereal.—Since 1801, there have been 47 cases of fever—187 of dysentery and diarrhoeæ—160 venereal, and a vast number of minor cases.

to the county of Antrim. To complete their lot of ground for the intended court-house, the gentlemen of the county Antrim gave in exchange their former court-house, which is since the property of the corporation. The late Marquis of Donegall, with his wonted liberality, had previously given the county of Antrim the ground on which stood the ruins of his castle of Joymount, and these lots of ground are ever since considered in the county of Antrim (75).

The

It is worthy of remark, that only two prisoners have died in this neoteric list—one of dysentery, the other of the small pox. The above report certainly says a great deal for all the officers who superintend the prison, and fully demonstrates the strict attention paid in each department, whose care doubtless is not exceeded by any other in the kingdom. The present officers are

Rev. Richard Dobbs, inspector, and protestant chaplain.

Samuel Davys Stewart, M. D. physician, &c.

Rev. John Savage, presbyterian chaplain.

Rev. Thomas Cassidy, catholic chaplain.

Mr. William McCleverty, jailor,

(75) On a recent trial when the jury could not agree, the judge dismissed them according to law, on the verge of the county, in front of the county of Antrim court-house. Several attempts were formerly made to remove the prison and assizes of the county of Antrim: in 1707, Sir Robert Adair, of Ballymena, petitioned her majesty, queen Anne, to remove the county of Antrim assizes, sessions and diocese school to Ballymena. Her majesty referred the petition to the chief governor of this kingdom, who referred it to the judges of assizes, upon which a suit commenced between the corporation and Sir Robert. Henry Davys, esquire, mayor, took defence on the part of the corporation and Sir Robert was defeated. The expence of this suit, to the corporation, was £59. 13s. 8d.: Henry Davys, esquire, mayor, charged £100 for his trouble in this affair, but the assembly refused to pay him.

1712. Sir Robert made a similar attempt; Edward Lyndon, esquire, recorder, took defence for the corporation, and Sir Robert was again defeated. This suit cost the corporation £19. 16s. Od.

1774. An attempt was made to remove the assizes &c. to Antrim; the corporation took defence and gained the suit; the

The market-house stands near the centre of the town, and is a decent building, two stories high, with three arches in front, above the middle arch are the arms of the corporation. This building was erected by subscription and finished in 1768, to its erection the late Marquis of Donegall gave £25 (76), and Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire about the like sum. In the rear of this building was formerly a castle belonging to the Langford family (77). Markets are held here each Saturday † for linen yarn and provisions ; it is pretty well supplied with meat, and fish is plenty at most seasons : fairs are also held on the 12th May, and 1st November.

Within the last fourteen years, the sum of £1102, 5s. 6d. has been expended on the quay, £500 of which was granted by government in 1784 (78), yet the sand-bank which blocks up its entrance is still suffered to accumulate, and remains unmolested ; even

at

the cost to them was £36. 17s. 10*½*d. A similar attempt was intended to be made in 1775, but the corporation was so much on the alert, against such a measure that the design was abandoned—*Records of the Corporation*.

(76) *Records of the Corporation.*

(77) The *Langfords* were a very respectable family of this place, and had formerly considerable property in the corporation. The first which I have been able to discover was Captain Roger Langford who commanded 100 foot at Carrickfergus in 1603 ; and in 1614 we find Sir Hercules Langford, another of the family, mayor of Carrickfergus. In 1623 and 1624 he was also mayor, and in the former year began to build a castle here, which was called by the family name, and was finished in 1626. In 1639 Captain Sir Roger Langford was mayor of Carrickfergus. In 1631 Sir Hercules was again mayor, and in 1643 Sir Roger Langford sold part of his property which he held from this corporation, to Roger Lyndon, esquire, and afterwards the forementioned castle to one of the Davys family, which castle was afterwards called Davys' castle. At present the family have no property within the corporation of Carrickfergus.

† By the charter, the corporation may hold two markets each week, but only one is held.

(78) *Records of the corporation.*

at the pier it is so choaked up with sand and mud, that at spring tides it seldom exceeds from eight to nine feet water. At present a coal-brig or sloop, with a few fishing smacks are all that are seen at it.

Near the quay is the custom-house, a plain building, erected in 1797 ; in which resides the present surveyor of the port, Sir William Kirk, knight. The customs of the port are now very inconsiderable, as may be seen from the following returns of the annexed years.

1803.....	£308	5	10
1805.....	401	12	9
1807.....	472	1	5
1810.....	307	7	10

This sum is nearly all raised on coals, which are almost the only imports ; the exports are so very small as not to require notice.

END OF PART SECOND.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY OF THE TOWN
OF
CARRICKFERGUS.

PART THIRD.

THIS district forms a county corporate, distinct from the county of Antrim, and is first mentioned in the judge's commission ; the assizes are always opened same day, yet for some special purposes, as the militia and civil-bill acts, it is attached to the county of Antrim, and then gives title to one of the grand divisions of said county (1) The sessions for the town and county are, however, always held in session week, and the crown and all other business, transacted as at other sessions, *civil bills* excepted. The length and breadth of this county, are nearly equal ; at a mean about four miles.

The exact period when it was first ranked as a county, I have not been able to discover, though doubtless from the reign of Henry II. or John'; as no counties were created from the 12th year of the reign of the latter, until 1556, when Thomas Fitzwalter, earl

(1) Civil Bill Act.

earl of Sussex, created the king's and queen's counties (2) : and long prior to the latter period, it is mentioned as a county, having a sheriff; an officer first appointed in this kingdom by Henry II. (3). This sheriffship was formerly held jointly with that of the county of Antrim (4); but that custom has long ceased, the sheriffships being distinct.

In the ecclesiastical division, this county forms but one parish in the diocese of Connor, the dean of which is still rector; the living at present is valued at £250 per annum, besides four acres of land appendant to the rectory. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Graves. Since the junction of the parish with the deanery of Connor, I find the following persons rectors in the annexed years:

- In 1609, Nicholas Todd.
- 1614, —— Openshaw.
- 1621, Owen Loyd.
- 16 — — —
- 1751, —— Welsh.
- 1766, Hill Benson.
- 1790, Richard Dobbs.
- 1803, Thomas Graves.

This rectory from the first establishment was in the gift of the corporation, until 1609, when James, I. in his charter, establishing the ecclesiastical government of the sees of Connor, Down and Dromore, united it to the deanery of the former place (5); since which time it has always been possessed by the dean of Connor, for the time being. For a copy of a letter wherein the rector returned thanks.

(2) Davies' Tracts. (3) Leland's History of Ireland. (4) The most ancient patent that is known to exist, which relates to these sheriffships, is dated 11th September 1325, 20th Edward II. The words are "the king to his beloved John de Athye, greeting, know ye that we have committed to you the office of sheriff of the counties of Carrickfergus and Antrim, to hold during pleasure &c."—*Harris' Hibernica—Wear's Antiquities.* (5) MSS.

thanks to the corporation, for appointing him to the rectory, see appendix No. 8.

Since the arrival of the first presbyterians here, in 1611, the following gentlemen have been pastors in this parish, to the congregation of presbyterians who meet in the town of Carrickfergus:—

- 1611, Rev. — Hubbard.
- 1708, — Patrick Adair.
- 1740, — James Fraizer,
- 1755, — David Fullerton.
- 1776, — William Blakely.
- 1784, — John Savage.

It appears likely, from the length of time between Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Adair's being in the ministry, that there might have been some person between them; but I have not been able to obtain any certainty on this head.

King John is said to have granted the first charter to this place, creating it a county with very important privileges; but it is not noticed among the counties erected by him. This however is not strange, as the list given by historians is acknowledged to be incorrect (6). Various charters were afterwards granted by the kings and queens of England (7), but none now exist but those of Elizabeth and James I. the latter of which is merely a confirmation of the former, as appears fully by the following preamble to the charter of James I. which also states the reasons for the renewing of Elizabeth's charter.

“ James by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. To all whom these present letters shall come greeting, whereas our most loving sister Elizabeth, late of England, France, and Ireland, queen, by her charter under the great seal of Ireland, bearing date at Dublin, the 20th day of March, in the 11th year of her reign, did give and grant for her, her heirs and successors,

unto

(6) Leland's History of Ireland (7) MSS.

unto the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, of Carrickfergus, in the county and town of Knockfergus, in our province of Ulster, and to their successors for ever, many privileges, liberties, franchises, markets, fairs, jurisdictions, forfeitures, customs, profits, commodities, cognizance of pleas, immunities, grants and other benefits, and hereditaments, as by the said letters patent in the rolls of the chancery of our realm of Ireland, enrolled and therein recorded, remaining more plainly doth and may appear. And whereas, by the information of the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the aforesaid town of Knockfergus, we do understand that they of long time past have had used and enjoyed many liberties, and free customs, and that they the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, fearing that they should be molested, grieved, hindred or troubled, in the like liberties and free customs for any defect of declaration, or expressing of the said liberties, and free customs, or by any other occasion in time to come, have most humbly prayed and intreated us that we would vouchsafe to grant to the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town of Knockfergus, and their successors the said liberties, and free customs, by special and express words in form following, and that they should be incorporated and made persons able and capable with a perpetual succession; we therefore to this their supplication favourably, in that part consenting, for and in consideration that the said borough of Knockfergus is a place very profitable for our ministry, and services, situated in a place very fit, as well for the repressing of our enemies, and rebels, and for the utter extirpating and breaking of their boldness and malice, as also to give help and comfort to our faithful and loyal subjects. Comminating in those parts againts any insurrection, rebellion and malice of our aforesaid rebels and enemies."

"And

"And for as much as both they and their predecessors have done and accomplished both unto us and our progenitors, very many worthy and laudable services heretofore, after divers sorts, and especially that they have very humbly, and from time to time, with mind and consent, showed themselves most diligent and loyal in observing, and embracing our laws and statutes, know ye therefore that we graciously desiring the improvement of the said town and the commodity and profit of the inhabitants of the same, and withal considering the many losses, destructions, and hurts they have suffered and sustained thro' the occasions of the detestable rebellions, in those parts &c." The charter then proceeds to ratify all former privileges, in as ample a manner as the corporation hath enjoyed at any former period.

From being early a corporate district, it probably possessed the privilege of sending members to parliament, nearly as soon as such were held by the English in this kingdom (8); but from the complicated feuds to which it was so much exposed, no members are noticed prior to the reign of Elizabeth.

The other parts of Ulster, antecedent to the forementioned time, appear to have been in a similar situation, for, in an Irish parliament, held at Westminster in 1376, only 12 counties and 9 cities or boroughs, in the whole kingdom, sent members thither (9); all Ulster at this time, was either out of the English power, or so miserably poor and uncivilized, from their incessant broils, that not one member is noticed belonging to the province (10). Indeed Ireland never

had

(8) Some have supposed that neither citizens nor burgesses appeared at the first parliaments, held by the English in this kingdom; but the wages allowed to such by Henry II. prove that they formed part of that body. (9) The following is a correct list of the counties and cities that sent members thither. Counties, Dublin, Louth, Kildare, Cork, Carlow, Waterford, Limerick, Wexford, Meath, Kilkenny, Kerry, and Tipperary. Cities, Dublin, Drogheda, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, Ross, Wexford, and Youghall.—*Anthologia Hibernica.* (10) *Ibid.*

had an assembly that could properly be called a parliament until the reign of James I. (11), and few cities or corporations sent members till of late years (12).

The sending of members to the great council of the nation, was in those times often a compulsory act, the constituents having then to pay them for attending in parliament. Henry II. ordered that the wages or fees (as they were then called) paid to two citizens or burgesses, should not exceed half a mark per day, but this regulation was soon altered (13). In the reign of Edward II. knights of shires had five shillings per day, and citizens and burgesses two ; this was such a great sum in those days, and was so very oppressive to the people, that they often strove to evade sending members, or agreed with them on easier terms (14). These wages were afterwards raised, for in 1614, knights of shires had thirteen shillings and four pence per day, citizens ten shillings *, and burgesses six shillings and eight pence (15). Their wages were recoverable from sheriffs, mayors, and bailiffs, in the exchequer ; the king, usually at the end of each session, concluded by desiring the commons to sue for their fees. The custom continued till about 1662, when it finally ceased (16).

Previous to the union with Great Britain, this place always returned two burgesses to serve in parliament, but since that period only one is returned. It is a very honourable trait in the history of this place, that its representatives have often distinguished themselves, by standing forward in defence of the rights and liberties of the *nation* ; in the years 1799 and 1800, the representatives Ezekiel Davys Wilson, and Noah Dalway, esquires, opposed the legislative union with Great

(11) Plowden's Historical view of the state of Ireland.

(12) Cox's History of Ireland. (13) Ware's Antiquities.

(14) Anthologia Hibernica. * Citizens were those who re-

presented any city or town, being a county in itself.—*Anthologia Hibernica*.

(15) Journals of the Irish House of Commons.

(16) Anthologia Hibernica.

Great Britain; both ranged in the ranks of those senators who resisted that measure to the last. The present member, James Craig, esquire, has also distinguished himself upon several occasions. For a list of members from 1613, see appendix No. 9.

The government of the corporation is vested in a mayor, recorder, sheriffs, aldermen, and burgesses, viz. seventeen aldermen, (the mayor included), twenty-four burgesses, (two sheriffs included); these form a council called the assembly, who regulate the affairs of both town and county. There was formerly no limited number of burgesses; but the assembly of aldermen and burgesses, by an act of theirs, restricted the number to twenty-four (17). For a list of both aldermen and burgesses in 1669, also those at present, with their residence, and time of being made, see appendix, No. 10.

The mayor is elected annually, the first Monday after the feast of saint John the baptist, and enters into office at michaelmas; on this occasion, according to ancient custom, a bull is given to the populace to be beat *, after which he is killed and divided amongst the poor; each claimant, same time, also receiving a loaf of bread.

The mayor, for the time being, is first justice of the peace for the county of Antrim; he has the liberty of appointing a deputy; but his deputy is not, by his office, a justice of the peace for the said county. On stated times, the mayor wears a scarlet robe; a sword and mace are also carried before him. The first robe was presented as a gift, by William Hill, esquire, in 1667 (18). The sword and mace were

(17.) Charter of James I.—MSS. * The present mayor Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, on coming into office has always discouraged this savage practice; he still gives an animal to be killed, and divided; but does not permit it to be tortured. It is hoped this excellent example may lead to the abolition of this barbarous custom of our ancestors, and in the expressive words of the poet "till we end the being, make it blest." (14) Records of the Corporation.

were presented by colonel Robert Gardner, in 1712. On the former is this inscription, "Anno Domini 1712 Honorem Civitatis Suæ Donum Roberti Gardner Armigeri;" on the latter, " Roberti Gardner Armigeri in Honorem Civitatis Suæ Anno Domini 1712 Donum."

The mayor, for the time being, was formerly a military as well as civil officer, being captain of a company of militia, raised for the defence of this place ; when these militia were called out, they usually received sixpence per day, as a recompence for their trouble. Sometimes this sum was paid by government, but commonly by the corporation. They were first embodied in 1666, and continued till about 1766, when they ceased to be arrayed. The last captain was Willoughby Chaplin, esquire (19).

The salary of the mayor is now £100 per annum ; prior to 1659, it was only £29, but on the 24th of June, in that year, it was raised to £30, and soon after to £60, and in August, 1767, it was augmented to the present sum (20). Previous to the last augmentation, the lands near the Knockogh, commonly called the Trooper-land, were, when unset, held by the mayor, for the time being, as a perquisite. Among other perquisites formerly attached to the office of mayor, was the following : the tongues of all bullocks or cows, killed on Fridays, whose flesh was sold in the public market on Saturdays (21).

Prior to 1568, I find no mention of mayor or mayors of this corporation, and as it was in that year queen Elizabeth granted her charter with more ample privileges than they had enjoyed at any former period ; it in all likelihood had no mayors before that time. For a list of mayors from 1568, to this time, see appendix No. 11.

(19) Records of the Corporation—From tradition of old inhabitants. (20) Records of the Corporation. (21) From tradition of old inhabitants—Records of the corporation.

The recorder is always elected for life, he is a justice of the peace for the county of the town of Carrickfergus, his deputy is not. The salary attached to this office in 1593, was £20 per annum, at present it is only half that sum (22): until very lately the deputy recorder was always considered a magistrate of this county. The following is a list of the persons I find recorders in the annexed years:

- 1613, Thomas Hibbets, esquire.
- 1630, Sir William Sambridge.
- 1657, Roger Lyndon, esquire.
- 1704, Edward Lyndon, esquire.
- 1757, Edward Smyth, esquire.
- 1759, John Ludford, esquire.
- 1765, George Hamilton, esquire.
- 1778, Barry Yelverton, esquire.
- 1805, Conway Edward Dobbs, esquire.

The sheriffs are elected annually, at midsummer, and enter into office same time as the mayors. Formerly their salary was only twenty nobles each, it was afterwards raised to £10 each, and in march 1797 it was augmented to £20 each, their present salary (23). In the reign of Edward II. this county appears to have had but one sheriff (24), afterwards, when two were appointed, one of them was nominated by the mayor, and called from that circumstance the mayor's sheriff;

(22) Records of the corporation. (23) The sheriffs of this place receive annually one shilling from each vessel trading hither, by the name of *Chapman Gill*: this money is collected for the purpose of burying mariners or others who may be lost here, or bodies of such as may be cast on shore within this district. Tradition says, this money was formerly collected by the monks of St. Francis, who resided here, as spiritual service money; it is therefore, probably, the term is corrupted from *Chaplin* or *Chapel*, *Geld*, or *Gelt*, money for the *Chaplin*, or *Chapel*; *Geld*, or *Gelt*, was anciently a name for money, for instance *Danegeld*, or *Dan-gelt*, Danish money, or money levied to pay the Danes—*Hume's History of England*—*Ashburton's History of England*. (24) Ware's Antiquities.

sheriff; but in transacting any public business, the sheriff appointed by the commonalty, always took the right of the mayor's sheriff. The revenues of the town were formerly collected by the sheriffs (25). For a list of sheriffs from 1568, see appendix No. 11.

The aldermen were elected by their own body, from the burgesses, and by the charter, the burgesses are to be elected by the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty. This right is, however, overruled by custom, as that body elect themselves. Several attempts have been made by the freemen to regain their right of electing burgesses, latterly in 1802, but without success (26).

The town-clerk is still elected for life, he is likewise clerk of the peace for the county of the town of Carrickfergus; formerly he was also chamberlain of the corporation (27).

There are two coroners who are elected for life; one of these was formerly called speaker of the commons (28), probably, from being the orator of the commonalty at public meetings.

There are likewise four serjeants at mace, one of whom acts as water bailiff; the water-bailiff is appointed by the assembly, and the others by the mayor, for the time being. The bailiwick of the water-bailiff, extends from Fair-head, county Antrim, to Beerhouse, county Down, the pool of Garmoyle excepted. His fee for a writ is the same as any other water-bailiff within this kingdom (29). By the charter, the serjeants at mace are to be elected by the mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty, but the latter, as in many other cases, have entirely lost their right in this nomination.

The

(25) MSS.—Records of the Corporation. (26) Charter of James I.—Records of the Corporation. (27) Ibid. (28) Ibid. (29) Charter of James I.

The following is a correct list of the present officers of the corporation, with their salaries :

Mayor,	Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, ... £100
Recorder,	Conway Edward Dobbs, esquire, ... £10
Deputy,	William Dobbs Burleigh, esquire,
Sheriffs,	{ Thomas Kirk, esquire, } £20
Town-clerk,	{ Robert M'Gowan, esquire, } each
Deputy.	Robert M'Gowan, esquire, £7 10s.
Sword-bearer,	Adam Cunningham, gentleman.
Coroners,	Thomas Barry Martin, gentleman, £5
Water-bailiff,	{ Robert M'Gowan, esquire.
Serjeants at	{ Adam Cunningham, gentleman.
Mace,	{ Daniel Gunning, gentleman, } £4
	{ William Kinkaid, } each
	{ Alexander M'Keowan, } each
	John Ingram, }

There is also a treasurer of the corporation who is appointed by the assembly ; the present is Alexander Gunning, esquire. The treasurer for the county is appointed by the grand jury ; the present is Davys Bowman, esquire.

Formerly the corporation kept a trumpeter ; an act of assembly dated August 4th, 1728, settles £2 10s. per annum on a John Blackwood, on his being appointed to that office (30)

The following are the most remarkable privileges which the corporation still continue to enjoy by charter. Liberty to elect their own magistrates, and send a burgess to parliament ; to be a county corporate ; liberty to make such by-laws, rules and decrees, as they think best for the government of the corporation ; and power to inflict corporal punishment, imprisonment or fines, on such as neglect to keep statutes thus made ; any fines levied to be applied to the use of the whole corporation. The right of the ferry from hence to the county of Down. All wrecks of the sea found between Fair-foreland, alias Fairhead, county of Antrim, and Beerlooms, alias Beerhouse, county of Down, are the property of the corporation, except in the pool of Garmoyle. The mayor is empowered

(30) Records of the Corporation.

powered to issue attachments against ships, or their cargoes, or against persons on board such ships for the recovery of debts contracted any where within his jurisdiction, which is from the forementioned Fair-head to Beerhouse, with the exception already named.

The mayor of Carrickfergus possesses also a jurisdiction as admiral of the coast, from Fair-head to Beer-looms, and is entitled to hold an inferior court of admiralty; which should, like all other courts of admiralty, proceed according to the forms of the civil law; but though the authority is still exercised, the proceedings in this court have been confounded with those of the common law court above mentioned, except that its judgments have been generally executed by the water bailiff in exclusion of the other town serjeants, or serjeants at mace.

The corporation has the privilege of holding two courts of record each week, viz. on Mondays and Fridays, before the mayor, for the time being, or his deputy; "to hear, examine, and discuss all and all manner of actions, suits, complaints and demands, of all and all manner of debts, to what sum or sums soever they do or shall amount unto, of all manner of trespasses, detenus, accounts, covenants, detail, contracts, causes and demands, and matters whatsoever, within the town and county of the town of Knockfergus." The penalties, forfeitures, and amerciaments, growing or arising in the said courts were also granted, same time, all fines to be applied for the benefit of said corporation." The mayor's fee on writ of execution, from this court is two shillings and six pence (31). Only Monday's court is now held.

By an act of assembly passed in 1575, the mayor is empowered to distrain any inhabitant for one shilling, if the street before said inhabitant's door is not kept clean swept. At an assembly held in 1576, it

(31) Charter of James I.

it was agreed "that no freeman nor foreigner, be arrested within a freeman's house for debt or trespass, whether the door of the house be shut or open; but in the street or in a foreigner's house" (32).

The corporation have the privilege of making freemen at will; the mayor can open a court for the admission of those eligible any place within the corporation, by giving fourteen days public notice prior to the act. Those entitled to their freedom were formerly admitted at the quarter sessions held for this county, which sessions were usually held by adjournment until such as had the necessary claims were duly admitted; it was also customary for those who considered themselves entitled to the freedom of the corporation, to petition the mayor to open a court for the admission of those eligible (33).

With respect to what were the most ancient claims, in order to be admitted to the franchise of Carrickfergus, we are rather in the dark; it is said and perhaps with some truth, that it was birth, marriage and servitude, viz. freemen's sons, and sons-in-law, and persons who had served a lawful apprenticeship within the corporation. Tradition says, that all others who were admitted, at any time, save such as already noticed were admitted by special favour. The following extract from the records throws some light on this subject. "1657, Ordered that no apprentice now made, or henceforth to be made, shall serve less than seven years for his freedom, as an apprentice, before he be made free; and none shall be admitted unless they come and first enter their indentures in the town books of record, after three months of the signing of the said indentures, for which the town clerk is to receive three shillings and four pence. This act is to remain, and be irrevocable. And it is further ordered, that those that have been bound before this

(32) Records of the Corporation. (33) Ibid.

this act, shall come within the space of three months, next after the date hereof, or loose the benefit of the time they have served."

"JOHN ORPIN, Mayor." (34)

"And it is likewise ordered, that henceforth none be admitted free of this corporation, but such as truly and duly serve the said apprenticeship, or such as shall be capable to have it by their birth-right, according to the ancient custom of this town, and such as by a late act made in England; provided that whosoever shall so or otherwise be admitted free, other than those nominated and verited as aforesaid, shall pay no less than ten pounds sterling, for his or their fine for the said freedom."

"JOHN ORPIN, Mayor." (35)

Formerly many persons, being resident six months within the franchises, were admitted to the freedom of this corporation, by special favour (36); this custom is now, usually, set aside, and none admitted but those claiming as of right, viz. freeman's sons, sons-in-law, and those who have served a lawful apprenticeship within the franchises. This right of franchise, a claimant can oblige the mayor to grant, by obtaining a *mandamus*, if he should refuse, after a memorial being presented to him to obtain admission.

The fee of admission on becoming a freeman of this corporation, has been often altered. In 1569, no fees are noticed but those of the town-clerk, which were at that time only two shillings and six pence. In September 1574, the fee of admission was settled at ten shillings and six pence; but in 1576, when the assembly, or common council, were making division of a part of the corporation-lands amongst the different members of the corporation, and leaving a part for such as might be afterwards admitted, the assembly

(34) Records of the Corporation. (34) Ibid. (36) From tradition of old inhabitants.

assembly, as if to exclude the lower order from any benefit, made an act that each person who might be hereafter admitted should treat the whole members of the corporation to a dinner, and besides if granted a whole burgess' share of the lands *, to pay £4, if a half share £2, and if a quarter share £1, (37).

The following are the fees which may be still claimed, on those occasions, by the officers of the court :

By the mayor, any sum he chooses under £10 0 0.

Town-clerk,..... £0 3 3.

Sword-bearer,..... 0 2 6.

Water-bailiff,..... 0 1 1.

Serjeants at mace,..... 0 1 1 (38)

At present no fees are charged but those of the town-clerk, and serjeants at mace; however each person admitted as of right, has to pay ten shillings and ten pence for a stamp affixed to his name, in a book which is held by the town clerk. Those admitted by special favour pay £1 1s. 8d. for a stamp to their name (39).

The number of freemen has been generally pretty numerous. In 1600 they were only 16, 1669 they amounted to 139, in 1683 to 302, and in 1712 to near 500; one hundred and forty of whom belonged to Belfast (40).

About this time it appears to have been customary to make non-residents free, also all commissioned officers who belonged to the garrison (41). 1740. The number of freemen are said to have been reduced so low as sixty (42).

1741,

* A burgess' share of the lands within the town, was 84 feet, fronting any of the streets; to extend backwards so far as not to encroach on any share laid out. A burgess' share of the lands without the town was 102 perches in length, and 99 in breadth.—*Records of the Corporation.*

(37) *Records of the Corporation.* (38) MSS. (39) *Records of the Corporation.* (40) *Ibid.*—*Presbyterian Loyalty.* (41) *Records of the Corporation.* (42) From tradition of old inhabitants.

H 3

1741, 120 persons, tenants of lord Conway, belonging to Killultagh, were admitted freemen of this corporation, by merely having a ticket sent them to that effect ! Same year the forementioned persons, marched in with beat of drum, to poll at an election for a burgess to serve in parliament ! This very much exasperated many of the resident freemen, who considered such an innovation an encroachment on their liberties ; and a scuffle took place between the parties, in which the Killultagh men were worsted, and had their drum broken. They, however, polled, and made a considerable majority in favour of Francis Clements, esquire, who was in consequence returned by the sheriffs (43).

In November, same year, Robert Dalway, esquire, who had lost the election, presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of an undue election and return ; the resident burgesses and freemen also presented a petition about the same time against permitting any non-resident freemen to vote at elections ; likewise against Nathaniel Byrtt and Robert Chaplin, esquires, sheriffs, for acting with partiality and injustice, at said election ; this petition after a short hearing was totally rejected (44).

Respecting Robert Dalway's petition, which related, chiefly to the Killultagh men, the committee of privileges and elections determined as follows. (As this article throws considerable light, on the right of making freemen, I shall give it verbatim, from the Journals of the Irish House of Commons).

“ Doctor Trotter, according to order, reported from the committee of privileges and elections, that they had heard the matter touching the election for the county of the town of Carrickfergus, and had come to several resolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the table,

(43) Journals of the Irish House of Commons.—From tradition of old inhabitants. (44) Journals of the Irish House of Commons.

table, where the [same were again read, and are as follows..

1st. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that 120 ticket-freemen, appointed to be so by the late lord Conway, the fees of whose freedom were paid by his executors, have not any right to vote for the electing members to serve in parliament for the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

2d. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that ticket-freemen have not any right to vote for the electing members to serve in parliament for the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

3d. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that Francis Clements, esquire, is not duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament, for the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

4th. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that Robert Dalway, esquire, is duly elected a burgess to serve in this present parliament, for the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

The first resolution being read a second time, was agreed to by the house.—The second resolution being read a second time, was with an amendment thereunto, agreed to by the house, and is as follows. Resolved, that ticket-freemen made by the mayor of Carrickfergus only, or by the mayor and sheriffs without the concurrence of the other constituent parts of the corporation, have not any right to vote for the electing members to serve in parliament for the county of the town of Carrickfergus.—The third resolution being read a second time was agreed to by the house—and the fourth being read a second time, was disagreed to by the house."

The above resolutions appear to have effectually put a stop to the making of non-resident freemen; and from that period residence has always been considered a necessary claim prior to being made free of this corporation.

1742, October the 11th, Willoughby Chaplin, esquire, mayor opened a court at the quarter sessions, and admitted 178 persons to the freedom of the corporation ; and on the 13th December following, at an adjournment of the same quarter sessions, he admitted 76 persons ; in 1743, and 1744 he also admitted a considerable number (45), which effectually rescued the corporation from the fangs of those who wished to make it a close borough.

1757, Henry Ellis, esquire, mayor, opened a court for the admission of freemen, but a tumult arising, in consequence of his proceeding to admit some of his tenants from Straid, or Strade, whom some of the old freemen present considered not entitled to be made, (on the alleged ground of non-residence), he adjourned the court to a stable where he admitted the persons who resided on Strade-land, and a number of others. The persons thus admitted were afterwards called stable-men, and their freedom was fully established (46).

1758, Willoughby Chaplin, esquire, mayor, admitted a number of persons to the freedom of this corporation ; they were afterwards called oustre-men, because the mayor was ousted of the mayoralty, in consequence of the late mayor not being present at the swearing into office of the mayor elect. The freemen made the last mentioned year, underwent a scrutiny, but were established, because they had polled prior to this scrutiny (47).

From 1758 to 1769, I find no mention of any freemen being made ; but that year Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, mayor, admitted 413 persons to the freedom of the corporation. In 1775, Hercules Ellis, esquire, mayor, opened a court in the market house, and admitted a number of persons to the franchises of this corporation. These were afterwards called market house-men, and were soon after disfranchised (48).

September

(45) Records of the Corporation. (46) From tradition of old inhabitants. (47) Ibid. (48) Ibid.

September 1780, Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, mayor, admitted 55 persons to the freedom of this place, and the following year, William Kirk, esquire, mayor, admitted about the same number. The next admitted was on the 10th September, 1787, by Sir William Kirk, knight, the number made free on this occasion was 263. On the 17th December following Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, mayor, admitted a considerable number, which raised the freemen beyond any former period; they amounted to near 1200. At all these last admissions many persons were admitted by special favour, if resident six months (49).

The next court opened for the admission of freemen, was in 1802 by Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, mayor, who admitted 487 persons. An information, for not being made according to custom, was shortly after filed against the persons admitted by Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, and they taking no defence, of course were disfranchised.

In 1803 Sir William Kirk, knight, who succeeded Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire, in the mayoralty, admitted 166 persons to the freedom of the corporation. The fee of admission at this period was only four shillings and four pence, and no more had been charged for many years, on the like occasions (50).

In July 1807, Noah Dalway, esquire, mayor, having first gave 28 days public notice, opened a court and admitted 426 persons to be freemen. In this court freemen's sons, sons-in-law, those serving, or having served an apprenticeship within the corporation, freeholders of this county, and grandsons of freemen by the father were admitted, also several by special favour. An objection was made in this court against the admission of some persons because they resided on Straid-land and Little ballymena, which the objectors alledged to be without the franchises. An information, for non-residence, at the suit of Edward May, esquire,

(49) From tradition of old Inhabitants. (50) Ibid.

esquire, junior, was in consequence filed in the court of king's bench, against the persons who resided on Straid-land, and Little-ballymena, and afterwards against the whole of those made by Noah Dalway, esquire, on the al- leged charge that the mayor and freemen had no right to admit persons to be made free without the concur- rence of the assembly. Those who belonged to Straid- land and Little-ballymena, made by Sir William Kirk, in 1803, were also attacked same time, for non resi- dence.

This suit was not decided until March 1810, when it was tried in the county of Antrim court, before baron McClelland and a special jury of the aforesaid county, who returned a verdict, "That the lands of Straid and Little-ballymena, were without the franchis- es, though still belonging to the corporation." The freemen residing on those lands, who had been made within the last seven years, amounting to eighty *, were accordingly disfranchised for non-residence. No further proceedings took place against any other free- men. The above suit cost the parties upwards of £4,600.

The last freemen were made in September 1809, by Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire ; none were admitted at this time but such as claimed by right : viz. free- men's sons, sons in-law, and those who had served an apprenticeship within the corporation ; only sixteen were made. The freemen at present are very respect- able as to numbers, they amount to about 1100.

This corporation has been represented in different publications, to be under the influence of the Donegall family (51), but this is an error ; for it is certainly as free as any borough in Ireland, and not subject to the controul of any person whatsoever. The marquis of Donegall's influence is, however, very considerable, especially in the assembly.

The

* About 70 of these had been made by Noah Dalway, esquire.

(51) Hibernian Magazine, for 1784—Anthologia Hiber- nica, for 1793.

The trades here are united in different guilds, the following is the grant on this head, in the charter of James I. "And furthermore of our special grace, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant unto the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses and commonalty of our town of Knockfergus aforesaid, and to their successors, that they, and their successors for ever, decide and distinguish themselves into divers guilds and fraternities, according to their conditions, crafts, and mysteries, and that every such guild may have and use in their several affairs, marks in note and difference of their fraternities and mysteries, and that every such guild may have, and build one distinct hall or place within the said town, where the brothers of such a guild may gather themselves together, and every such guild or fraternity, for every year, may be able and of power to elect and appoint one guardian or master, or two guardians or masters, being of the same fraternity, to exercise the office of master or guardian, for one whole year, and no more." At present all the trades meet at different times in the town hall, the affairs of each are regulated by a master and two wardens, who are chosen annually. They meet every quarter, and dine together at christmäs, at which time the marquis of Douegall presents each trade with two guineas.

Of the ancient customs of this place very few can now be traced, even by tradition, being either lost in the change of settlers, former commotions, or annihilated by civilization. The following extract shows the archetype of a custom which continued for many years. "1576, it was ordered and agreeed by the whole corporation, the 29th day of October, that all manner of scolds, which shall be openly detected of scolding, or evil words in manner of scolding, and for the same shall be condemned before Mr. Maior and his brethern, shall be drawn at the stern of a boat, in the water, from the end of the weare rounde about the queen's majesty's castle, in the manner

manner of ducking, and after when a cage shall be made, the party so condemned for a scold shall be therein punished at the discretion of the Maior." It appears from the records that a cage was got soon afterwards, and delinquents punished in the manner noticed (52).

Peace and war were formerly proclaimed here with great pageantry, the following was the order of procession, November 5th, 1739, on war being declared against Spain. The mayor, Henry Gill, esquire, called an assembly of the aldermen and burgesses, also the different incorporated trades of the place, and when assembled, the mayor, recorder, sheriffs, aldermen, burgesses, sword-bearer, and town-clerk, &c. all on horse-back proceeded to the castle gate, where the proclamation was first read by the town clerk, the mayor then drawing his sword of office, and each gentleman in company drawing his sword same time. The procession afterwards proceeded to the town house and the different gates of the town, where the proclamation was also read, the populace who followed the cavalcade huzzaing at each reading. The mayor afterwards entertained the members of the corporation, when many loyal toasts were drank, the castle guns firing occasionally same time. On peace being proclaimed a similar procession took place, but the mayor and the rest of the cavalcade had then their swords sheathed. These customs have been laid aside these many years (53).

The following custom still occasionally prevails, but is rather dwindling. Late on Christmas eve, the young men of the town and neighbourhood assemble, and dividing into small parties, proceed to collect boats, carts, cars, gates, and the like, with which they block up the gates of the town, particularly the Irish or west gate, in such a manner as to render it impassable, without considerable labour, for either man

(52) Records of the Corporation. (53) MSS.—From tradition of old inhabitants.

man or beast; after which act they quietly disperse to their respective homes. Tradition says, this custom took its rise from the protestant inhabitants, formerly shutting the gates of the town on the catholic inhabitants, when they went out to mass on christmas eve. Be this tradition as it may, I am certain nought of religious rancour stimulated this custom these many years past.

A considerable majority of the present inhabitants of this corporation are presbyterians, whose ancestors arrived at different times from Scotland, particularly in 1611, reign of James I. (54), and afterwards during the religious persecution in the reign of Charles II. in 1665 (55).

They are generally peaceable and industrious, and perhaps in no place of this kingdom do fewer breaches of the public peace take place; it is even rare to find any person in this county prison, for a capital offence, and no capital conviction has taken place here since 1772.

Between the members of the different religious sects, the utmost harmony always prevails; a striking proof of which is, that several sums have been granted at vestry towards repairs of the presbyterian meeting-house, the clerk of which is also paid out of the parish cess. In short, no where in this kingdom are religious or political distinctions less known; in 1798 and some years preceding, when party distinctions ran high in most places, fewer excesses were committed within this district than, perhaps, in any other place in Ireland. On the whole they are very liberal in both political and religious sentiments, and are, "a valuable part of the community; but one must estimate their worth as a miner does his ore, rather by its weight than its splendor."

They are not much given to convivial parties, the chief one at present, is called the *coterie*; its members meet occasionally in a large room of the county of Antrim court-house

(54) Presbyterian loyalty (55). From tradition of old inhabitants.

court-house. A musical society belonging to the town, meet in same place twice a week for practice. This society is composed of all stations, from the landed gentleman to the mechanic, who are fully on a level while in that society. It is governed by a president and committee of seven persons, chosen half yearly ; subscriptions are paid weekly, and absent members fined. Honorary members also pay an annual subscription, gentlemen £1 2s. 9d. and ladies 1ls. 4½d.

Music has been considered by the amateurs of that science, as one of the best criterions to judge of the civilization of the country ; if this observation is just, Carrickfergus is highly so indeed ; but I confess that in my opinion a literary society would be a much better criterion.

In the town is also a society called the Oyster-club, composed of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood ; they meet each week during winter, and once a month during summer ; at present it consists of about twenty members.

The present inhabitants are free from superstition, if we except some trifles which relate to cows or their milk ; which wild opinions are, however, confined to a few, and are rapidly decreasing. The following are such relics of superstition as yet remain : it is reckoned very unlucky to say when looking at a cow "that's a fine cow," or such words without adding to the person you address, "I wish you luck of her," or words to that purpose. The belief of taking milk from a cow, or butter off milk by charms is still pretty common ; likewise, that the luck of a cow or any other animal can be taken away by a glance of the eye, usually called "the blink of an ill eye."

If churning or making cheese, fire is never suffered to be taken out, from a belief that they would loose the luck of their cattle by such an act. Prior to milking cows, most people put a little salt in the can or pail, to prevent witchcraft ; some have also a horse shoe nailed on the bottom of their churn, and old

old horse-nails driven in the churn-staff, for the like purpose!

Some days are considered unlucky for certain purposes ; very few persons will remove from or to a house or service on Saturdays, or the day of the week on which Christmas was held that year. On Christmas-day, New-year's-day, May-day, and several others, very few people will let fire be taken out of their house ; this is considered as a cautionary measure lest they loose their luck.

Much superstition prevailed formerly amongst the people who follow fishing here ; but at present opinions of this kind are fast waning. The meeting of some persons, particularly women, if bare footed, is still considered by many as an omen of ill luck for that day ; some are, however, thought to be much more unlucky than others. To name a Dog, Cat or Pig, while baiting their hooks, was, in times past, also considered as a forerunner of ill fortune, in that day's fishing.

Several things are remarked here as signs of good and bad weather ; the red-breast singing in the evening on the top of a tree or bush, is considered as a token of fine weather next day ; I have, however, several times witnessed the fallibility of this observation. Swallows flying low is believed to indicate rain ; and the dor-beetle, or as it is commonly called bum-clock, flying abroad in the evenings is supposed to indicate good weather : change and full of the moon, are times when an alteration in the weather is expected.

Those employed at the fishery of the bay, being so much interested in the state of the weather, are pretty correct observers of such things as are believed to precede any change. The following are such tokens as are generally reckoned nearly infallible. When the roaring of Strangford bar is heard in this bay, it is concluded that the wind will blow hard from the south. If Scotland appears nearer than usual, and

the

the Copeland isles seem higher than common, a gale is expected from the eastward. When the sun appears nearly encompassed by a circle, severe weather is expected, and the wind from that direction where the breach appeared in the circle. If a figure appears on the clouds, in the morning like part of a rainbow, which they call a *dog*, they expect stormy weather; if seen in the evening, quite the reverse; hence their adage—

“A dog at night, is a sailor’s delight.

“A dog in the morning will bark before night.”

By some this is called a *weather-gaw*. When a star appears close to the moon, which they call *hurlbassy*, tempestuous weather is looked for by them.

A considerable number of persons are employed throughout this country in the cotton business, in all its branches; the annexed list, taken in May 1811, shows the state of the weaving in the town and suburbs, in its branches:

	<i>In the town.</i>	<i>Irish-quarter.</i>	<i>Scotch-quarter.</i>	<i>total.</i>
At linen.....	2	At linen.....	6	1... 9
— muslin.....	0	— muslin.	11	— muslin...0... 11
— calico....	25	— calico....	82	— calico..21..125
— cord.....	5	— cord..	6	— cord...0... 11
— woolen...1		— woolen....0		— woolen..0.. 1
	—	—	—	—
	33		103	22 160

Ten of the calico looms are wrought by females.

November the 1st 1809, there was one hundred and ninety looms in the town and quarters.

The first cotton wrought here, was about 1791, and was brought by the weavers from Whitehouse; shortly after which time some inhabitants of this place gave out a few webs to be worked, chiefly on commission. In this feeble state it remained until May 1796, when Mr. Robert Hanley, merchant, opened an office in this town, and gave out calico to be worked on his own account, which first set this business on a permanent footing here.

The

The following were the prices paid for weaving by him at that period :

	<i>length of yards.</i>	<i>price for weaving.</i>
Ten-hundreds,.....	96.....	£1 6 0.
Nine,.....	96.....	1 2 9.
Eight,.....	96.....	0 9 6.

Since that time prices are very much reduced ; the following are those usually paid at present :

	<i>length of yards.</i>	<i>price for weaving.</i>
Ten hundreds,.....	116.....	£0 17 0.
Nine,	116.....	0 15 0.
Eight,..	116.....	0 12 0.

Prior to the establishment of the cotton business, the linen was the chief trade carried on in this country, but it is now nearly superceded by the former ; and the linen bleach-fields, of which there were formerly four, are now either employed at the cotton business, or idle. At present there are three cotton mills and two printfields here, besides some smaller factories. The largest of these mills, that of Adams, Gammill, Ewing and company, employs upwards of 150 persons, and that of Mr. William R. Dobbs, about 40. A large cotton mill is also building at present in the Scotch-quarter, by Mr. James Cowan. In the town is a distillery, brewery, and two tanyards.

THE FISHERY here gives employment to a considerable number of people, it is computed that near 300 are employed by it, including those who gather bait, and cadgers. The boats are in two divisions, those which sail from the quay are eight in number, all smack rigged, save one wherry, and are employed when the weather will permit, either *trawling* or *dredging**. They commonly carry four hands each, The price of one of these boats is from £30 to £80 ; trawling nets about £6. These nets are usually about

* When fishing for plaice it is called trawling, when for oyster, dredging or drudging.

about 12 fathoms in length, the mashes about three inches and a half, except near the beam to which the net is attached, where they are about an inch and a half.

Plaice and oyster are the general fish caught by these boats; the plaice arrive in this lough about the latter end of February, and continue till near the end of December, when they retire into deeper water; they return again in May and usually continue throughout the summer. Formerly they were more plenty than at present, upwards of two hundred have been taken at a *haul*; now from two to four hundred is thought to be a tolerable day's fishing.

Oysters are caught throughout the eastern part of this lough, from the beginning of October to the end of April, or in the vulgar phrase, in every month which has an *r* in its name, after which time they go out of season. They are dredged up by a strong bag net, called a *drudge*, the mouth of which is kept open by iron bars. These nets are made from the refuse of tow, commonly called *grounds*.

The oysters taken are generally large, some weigh upwards of one pound and a half, and one of the largest which I measured was upwards of six inches in length and four in breadth; average, about one pound four ounces weight, and five inches long and near four inches broad. Those taken at the northern side of the bay, are largest; fewer small ones are taken throughout than in times past, the larger ones are equally plenty. The oysters grow on sand-beds, commonly in deep water, on a substance which has the technical name of *clutch*. Pearls, some of which are about the size of a pea, are found in some of these oysters; the like is also found in some of the muscles which are dredged promiscuously with the oysters. Pearls are a disorder of the creature that produces them.

The Scotch quarter boats are entirely different from those described; they are from 17 to 21 feet in keel, and from six to eight feet wide, tonage, from

two

two to three tons. They have each two lug sails, viz. fore and main, and have also bool'd oars *, six of which they use in winter, and four in summer. Some alteration has taken place in the rigging of these boats within these few years; woollen sails were used till lately, now they are hempen canvas; formerly grapples were used, now the anchor.

The common price of one of these boats is £30, and nets and other tacklings, as lines and the like, cost near the like sum. Each boat's nets are in five shares, each share forty-eight yards in length, the mashes an inch square and 150 deep. These nets are all barked with oak or willow, to make them more durable.

The number of these boats employed, and hands in them, varies with the season, during winter they seldom exceed eight or nine, with from seven to eight hands in each; at this season they usually fish with lines. Each fisher-man's line has eight score and eight hooks on it, two fathoms between each hook. In shooting or setting their nets or lines, it is always done with the tide; if lines, as they shoot them they are all fastened together. Between each line a stone is fastened about 7 pounds weight, except where a sinker is attached, which is a stone about 56 pounds weight, usually attached to every second one. To each of these lines is attached a number of bladders for buoys, which bladders are both tanin'd and tar'd, to make them resist the water.

The time of going off to fish varies with the season; during the winter months the time is usually about one o'clock, morning, and they are usually away about

* *Bool'd-oars*, are those which row two on one beam; upon each oar is also fastened a piece of timber, commonly oak, the length of such part of the oar as is worked within the boat, which timber enables them to balance the oar, so that they row with greater ease. Between each beam of these boats is also fastened a piece of timber called a stretcher, or footspur, against which they place their feet when rowing to enable them to have a complete command of the oar.

about twelve hours. If the weather is stormy after setting their lines, they go on shore near castle Chichester, or at island Magee, but if moderate, they remain at anchor that space between setting and hauling their lines. From February to November they mostly fish during the day, except when fishing for herrings which are always caught by night; the number of hours off are pretty much the same at all seasons, when no accident happens.

They fish which are caught in the greatest plenty are the common cod, rockling cod, and ling: herrings are also taken, but with nets.

In summer the number of boats employed, are commonly from seventeen to nineteen, and from four to six persons in each; as in winter, they fish occasionally with lines and nets. The fish taken at this time, are chiefly herring, hake, lythe, or pollack, ling and cod; the former are much more plenty, than they were some years ago, and are caught from the middle of May to December, till of late none were taken after michaelmas; the latter are more scarce than formerly. Cod are in season from November to February, the young ones are, however, considered as still in season. The cod are generally caught between light-house isle and island Magee, usually in about forty fathoms water.

Lobsters are taken here in considerable numbers; they are caught by putting pieces of fish, as plaice and eel into small wicker baskets, with strait mouths, which admits the animal, but prevents its return. They are in season from May to October. Crabs are also taken in the same baskets as the lobsters. Some craw fish have been taken about the mouth of rivers on this coast.

The common baits used here for taking such fish as are caught by the hook, are lug, or sea worm, and a shell fish, called by the fishers, *buckey*, (*buccinum undatum*). The former of these is dug out of the sand, at low water, the latter is taken in the following manner

manner. Each fisher has two small wicker baskets, called by them pots, in which they put a piece of fish for bait, and then sink them by putting a stone in each, in about six fathoms water; the *buckeys* afterwards creep into the baskets for the fish and are taken when they fishers draw them up.

Several species of fish which were once plenty here are now rare; mackerel, which are now seldom caught, about sixty years ago were taken in such quantities during the summer, that they sold for one shilling per hundred; and haddock, which now sell from four-pence to six-pence per pound, were formerly sold by the hank, which weighed from twelve to fourteen pounds at two-pence-halfpenny. Another fish called by the fishers *braze*, the *basse*, which was once frequently taken, is now very rare. For a complete list of such fish as are taken here, with their Linnean and local names, see appendix No. 12.

The commanding officer of this garrison formerly claimed and took as a perquisite attached to his office, the second best fish out of every boat belonging to this place; which custom continued until 1755, when the late Henry Ellis, esquire, being mayor, exerted himself warmly in favour of the fishers, and succeeded in abolishing the custom (56).

(56) From tradition of old inhabitants.

END OF PART THIRD.

THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES
OF THE
COUNTY OF THE TOWN
OF
CARRICKFERGUS.

PART FOURTH.

THE corporation are proprietors of nearly all the lands within its boundaries*, also of the lands of Straid, and Little-ballymena, lately declared to be without the franchise†. They are all let out, except about 1500 acres, which is used for grazing and turbary.

On

* The exceptions are, the lands which formerly belonged to the monastery of St. Francis, the lands formerly belonging to the priory of Goodburn, alias Woodburn, and those which belonged to the hospital of St. Bridget, or St. Bride.—*Grants of 19th, James I. to Sir Arthur Chichester.*

There is also a small lot of ground near the castle which formerly belonged to the Davys family (at present to lord Blaney) which pays no rent to the corporation.

† As the chief cause of these lands being declared without the franchise, appeared to be that their cess was paid to the county of Antrim, and their tythes to the parish of Ballynure, same county, I shall give some account how this originally took place, which account is taken from the re-

On this tract of commonage ground, none are suffered to graze their cattle but freemen; but they enjoy much less benefit from this peculiar privilege than might be expected, it being commonly overstocked, often so much that many who have this right prefer paying for them elsewhere, as in dry seasons they are really half starved.

The people who live near the mearings of the commons reap the most advantage, from the facility of rearing young cattle on it; this benefit however is also less than one would suppose at first view, for the landlords who have lands adjoining, set them high in proportion as they consider the tenants are situated to be benefited by commonage.

Several

cords of this corporation. These lands being commonable, and at the extremity of the corporation, the people of the county of Antrim who lived near the mearing, encroached upon them by grazing their cattle.

In 1695, the assembly, in order to preserve the property of the corporation from such intrusions, granted a lease of three shares of the commonable lands, to William Bashford, Ralph Killman, and William Cathcart, (the persons who are said to have previously made the encroachments), by the title of the encroached lands of Straid. At the expiration of the above leases, these lands were, in December 1670, granted to Henry Clements, esquire of Straid, by the former title, and in 1722, these deeds were perfected to Francis Clements, esquire of Straid, and six score acres adjoining were also granted at same time.

In 1698, the lands of Little-ballymena, were granted to Charles Crymble, esquire, by the name of the encroached lands of Ballymena, and in 1708 this deed was perfected to him at the yearly rent of two pounds.

Tradition says, that formerly when roads were made, by each farmer sending his quota of men and horses to work at the same, the people holding those lands though residing in the county of Antrim, repaired the roads, and when cess came to be levied for that purpose, it was claimed by the county of Antrim first, and contended to be paid to them. The tythe was probably claimed as soon as any of the aforesaid lands were made arable, by the rector of Ballynure parish, county of Antrim, on the ground of the people who held them paying the cess to the county of Antrim.

Several tracts of this common are also occupied for turbary, and is cut promiscuously by those residing within the franchises, who, it appears are entitled to the like as well as the freemen ; this will appear more fully by the following extract from the charter of James I.

“ And furthermore, of our more plentiful special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, and confirm to the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town of Knockfergus aforesaid, and their successors, that the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the town aforesaid, and their successors, and all and other the inhabitants of the said town of Knockfergus, from time to time, may have, and every of them may have, enjoy, common of turbary, in all places near Loughmorn, as also common of bog, turbary and heath, and of all other fuels necessary to be burned in the houses, ovens, and kitchens of the said mayor, sheriffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the said town of Knockfergus, aforesaid, for the space or circuit of four miles adjacent to the town of Knockfergus aforesaid, in and on every side or part of the same town, without rendering any thing unto us, our heirs and successors for the same, or to any other person or persons whatsoever ? ” By custom, a person occupying a lot of turbary, on this ground, for three years it is considered to be his property ; non-occupying for three years, forfeits such property.

A considerable part of this common is bog, or covered with heath ; in cutting peat in the former about two years ago, a row of wooden stakes was discovered about seven feet below the surface standing upright, and pointed with a hatchet or some sharp instrument. From a knob which remained on the head of each, it was conjectured they had been intended to fasten cattle to. Be this as it may, it certainly strengthens considerably the opinion, that peat
has

has generated "whilst tillage and all attention to agriculture gave place to war and rapine." There are however, some tracts of excellent pasturage, in several places, on which ridges can be traced; these parts could easily be again reclaimed into arable land, and if let off to proper persons, and the rents applied to some public use within the corporation, they would doubtless be of more utility to the community than in their present unproductive state. Indeed from the increasing population of the country, and rise in the value of land, and its products, it is not a little surprising that such a large tract, much of which is easily reclaimable, should still remain a waste. Let us hope that such crooked policy may entirely disappear, and that such parts as are not occupied by the inhabitants for turbary, nor fit for that purpose, may be soon seen yeilding to the spade and ploughshare.

Prior to the conquest of the maritime parts of Ulster by the English, in 1182, this district was in common with some other parts of the same province, possessed by an Irish chief called O'Heoghy, from whom it was won by John De Courcy (1), and after his disgrace, was granted to Hugh De Lacy, the younger from whom, by marriage, it descended to the De Burgo's (2).

1333, soon after the assassination of William De Burgo, the O'Neils made a grand effort to recover their former splendour, possessing themselves of the greatest part of Ulster; and this district, except the town and castle, was for a considerable time possessed by that branch of this family who resided at Castle-reagh, alias, Castle-clanbuy, and it was then with some other lands adjoining, called the barony of Carrickfergus (3).

This possession, in all likelihood, was but temporary, for the corporation are mentioned as the possessors, prior

(1) Campbell's *Strictures*. (2) Heylin's *Cosmography*.
(3) Harris' *History of the county of Down*

prior to the reign of Elizabeth (4), who soon after granting them a charter, directed the lands to be divided into shares among the members of the corporation. The division of those lands appears to have been soon carried into execution, and the assembly ordered, that eighty-four feet fronting any of the streets of the town, should be a burgesses share of the lands within the town, and a burgesses share of the lands without the town one hundred and two perches in length, and ninety nine perches in breadth (5). The following extracts from the records of the corporation, shews the persons to whom a division was made in the annexed year.

“ Upon the assembly day*, being the seventh of July 1593, Mr. John Savage, maior, Richard Thomas and John Dier, sheriffs, it was then ordered and agreeed by the consent of the whole assembly, that all such persons which should hereafter be admitted to the liberties and freedom of this corporation, or were, before such time as there was a division of such lands, as by her majesty’s grant and letter appointing so to be divided amongst them, bearing date at Nonesuch, the 15th October, 1594, that then they and every of them, so made free if claim or devise, to have such proportion of lands as others of the quality should have allotted unto them, that then they are to pay such sums of money as the other freemen have already paid in this suit for obtaining the same, as the charge thereof appeareth in record.”

The following persons appear to have received their shares about this time, and to have paid the sums annexed.

<i>Whole Shares.</i>	<i>s. †</i>
John Savage - - - - -	40.
William Lyndsey - - - - -	40.
	Williams

(4) MSS. (5) Records of the Corporation.

* The assembly formerly met every quarter of a year—*Records of the Corporation.*

† By the *s.* above the figures, is evidently meant shillings; it therefore points out the sums paid by the different persons.

William Piers	- - - - -	40.
William Dobbin	- - - - -	40.
Thomas Stephenson	- - - - -	40.
Humphrey Johnson	- - - - -	40.
Michael Savage	- - - - -	40.
John Dalway	- - - - -	40.
John Widdoe	- - - - -	40.

Half Shares.

Robert Wills, and his wife	- - - - -	20.
Richard Thomas	- - - - -	20.
John Dyer	- - - - -	20.
Robert Magye	- - - - -	20.
John Lang	- - - - -	20.
John Dishford	- - - - -	20.
James Dobbin	- - - - -	20.
John Skully	- - - - -	20.
Thomas Vaughan	- - - - -	20.
Roger	- - - - -	20.
William Savage	- - - - -	20.
Lowry Ockford	- - - - -	20.
Alexander Laynes	- - - - -	20.
John Lang	- - - - -	20.
James Rice	- - - - -	20.
Richard Conlan	- - - - -	20.
William Harper	- - - - -	20.
Nicholas Dobbin	- - - - -	20.
Peter Dalway	- - - - -	20.
John M'Charne	- - - - -	20.
Andrew Taylor	- - - - -	20.
Thomas Person	- - - - -	20.
William Underwood	- - - - -	20.
Thomas Wyttor	- - - - -	20.
Hugh M'Charne	- - - - -	20.
Thomas M'Manus	- - - - -	20.
Richard Dowdal	- - - - -	20.
John Keppoch	- - - - -	20.
Owen Maguye	- - - - -	20.
Richard Newton	- - - - -	20.

Quarter Shares.

Alderman Stevenson	- - - - -	10.
--------------------	-----------	-----

Bryan

Bryan O'Darre	- - - - -	10.
Jenkyn Winsloe	- - - - -	10.
Owen O'Cashonan	- - - - -	10.
Farrelle Foxe	- - - - -	10.
Gyledony O'Kellie	- - - - -	10.
John O'Hannan	- - - - -	10.
Hugh O'Lynne	- - - - -	10.
George Savage	- - - - -	10.
Phillip Kell	- - - - -	10.
Phelome O'Hooran	- - - - -	10.
Triloc M'Laughlin, and Issabella Peirs, his wife	- - - - -	10.
Robert Stephenson	- - - - -	10.
Robert Coulan	- - - - -	10.
John Savage Oge	- - - - -	10.
William Bathe	- - - - -	10.
Nyen Duffe Wills, and Isabella Sendal	- - - - -	10. ² {6}.

In 1600 another division of the corporation land took place, and the following persons are noticed in the records as obtaining whole shares:

<i>Whole Shares.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Sir Arthur Chichester, governor	50.
Captain Gregory Norton	50.
_____ Hill	40.
_____ Birtte	40.
_____ Hooper	40.
Sheriff Newton	40.
Sheriff Father	40.
Henry Spearpoint	40.
Michael White	40.
Rowland Mathews	40.
Walter Holman	40.
William Ledall	40.
Richard Butler	40.

Ralph

{6} Records of the Corporation.

K 2

	s.
Ralph Storie	40.
John Thomas	40.
Nicholas Dobbin	40.
Robert Lyndon	40.
John Clarke	40.
William Bath	40.
Dearmond Hamill	40.
William Prince	40.
Thomas Gravot	40.
Morgan Woods	40.
Thomas Bashford	40.
William Storie	40.

It was probably about this time, for the better carrying into execution the design of dividing the arable lands, that they were formed into three great lots; and the corporation lands still retain the names of the North-east, Middle and West divisions; which arrangement of portions differs materially from most other places.

Notwithstanding the allotments of these lands, their mearings appear to have been very imperfectly known, for in October 1601, an inquisition was held by order of queen Elizabeth, to determine their proper boundaries. The boundaries as laid down by this inquisition is far without the present franchises (on the north and west) being near nineteen miles in circumference.

By the fore-mentioned inquisition nearly all the lands within its boundaries were confirmed to the corporation, yet at present a large tract on the north does not now pay rent to it, nor receive any privilege from the same; all records of the place that are known to exist, are silent as to any transference. The lands here alluded to, are mostly the property of lord viscount Dungannon.

The boundaries as established by the above inquisition, appear to have only continued in force till 1609; for on the 11th July, that year, an inquisition was

was held by order of James I. by which the boundaries were settled at pretty near their present limits. For an account of both these inquisitions see appendix No. 13 and 14.

Tradition affirms that it was anciently customary for the mayor, recorder and sheriffs, to ride the franchises of the corporation at least once every seven years; but there has been only three ridings within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the first of which was in 1739, by Henry Gill, esquire, mayor.

This riding, from tradition and the account of a respectable inhabitant, appears to have been strictly agreeable to the boundaries established by queen Elizabeth, as he rode to Gleno, alias, Johnston's ford, and through the hamlet of Straid, and from thence W. S. W. to Bromsley-hill, alias, Bruslee-hill, which took in the lands of Straid and Little-ballymena, now considered to be without the franchises.

The next riding was in 1768, by the late Marquis of Donegall, mayor, this was also agreeable to the boundaries of queen Elizabeth, he proceeding northward to Gleno, touching the water wheel of its corn mill with his wand, and from thence nearly S. W. to the old church of Raloo, and through the hamlet of Raloo, to a place called the Grey-stone-hill, and from thence to about forty perches north of the Standing-stone. Still keeping in a pretty direct course, he proceeded to Straid, keeping the mansion house of said place on his right, which he touched with his wand, and continued his course nearly straight forward to Bruslee-hill (7). The remainder of this riding was so agreeable to the present franchises that it requires no particular notice.

The last riding was by Sir William Kirk, knight, mayor, on Monday, August 1st. 1785; this riding, except on the northern bank of Loughmorn, was pretty conformable to the boundaries as established by

(7) From tradition of old inhabitants.

by James I. and is nearly agreeable to the present franchises. For a full account of this riding, see appendix No 15.

The annual rents of the corporation at present (1811) is £327 15s. 7d. from this sum the mayor and all the other officers are paid their salaries, the assembly of aldermen and burgesses can apply the surplus to any public use that they think fit, for the benefit of the corporation. The following is a list of the present principal tenants of the corporation, with the sums paid by each.—

	£.	s.	d.
Marquis of Donegall	13	0	0
Marquis of Downshire	1	0	1½
Lord Blaney	17	14	1½
Sir William Kirk, knight	6	17	11
Henry Clements Ellis, esquire.	9	11	0½
Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire	6	3	3
James Craig, esquire	14	14	8
Noah Dalway, esquire	7	1	5
Rev. Richard Dobbs	3	5	6
Rev. John Dobbs	1	18	6
Thomas Benjamin Adair, esquire	2	0	0
Messrs. Hanley	155	0	0
Henry Massy, esquire	12	1	6
Henry Ellis, esquire	1	18	0
Andrew Newton, esquire	2	2	4
Alexander Gunning, esquire	—	—	—
The Government for the ground occupied by the custom-house, and ground for a watch-house	0	10	10
Benjamin Adair, esquire	0	7	5
Thomas L. Stewart, esquire	0	11	4½
The Assignees of John Lee	2	2	5
Misses Lyndons*	37	3	7½
Misses Shaws	3	11	0
Mrs Hill	1	18	5

Williams

* Reversion at their death to the Marquis of Downshire.

William Finlay, esquire	-	20	4	0
Executors of Henry Gill, esquire	0	18	1	
— James Reilly,	1	17	11	
Mr. John Frazer	-	0	0	6
Mr. Alexander Cobham	1	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. James Addison	-	0	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Heirs of Robert Calderwood	1	0	6	
— John Moor	-	0	18	6
— John Hannah	-	1	2	9
— Thomas Logan	-	0	17	0
— Daniel Kirk	-	0	3	0
— William Harrison	0	4	4	
— Andrew M'Dowell	0	10	0	
— J. Davys M'Quillen	0	10	6	
— Daniel M'Kay	0	12	0	
— Richard Stacy	0	13	0	
Assignees of William Boyd	0	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
John Poague	-	1	7	6
George M'Ilwrath	-	0	18	0
John Donaldson	-	0	4	8
Mrs. M'Brinn	-	0	3	10

This list does not give the reader so just an idea of property as might be expected, for in several instances those who possess large properties pay but small sums ; others the reverse. It is worthy of remark that only five persons in the above list, of the name of the original grantees, possess their property, viz. Chichester, marquis of Donegall, Hill, marquis of Downshire, Dalway, Lyndon and Newton†. Several lots still retain the name of the former grantees, as Dobbin's-land, Lyndon's-park, &c.

The rent paid to the crown for these lands is only seven shillings and six pence, which sum is paid at the custom-house of Belfast, the following is a correct copy of the receipt.—

“ Received

† Until lately I expected to have been able to have presented the reader with a table shewing the transference and reversion of landed property within this corporation ; but finding it in many instances utterly impossible I was obliged to abandon that part of the original plan.

" Received from the mayor, sheriffs and burgesses of the town of Carrickfergus, by Sir William Kirk, knight, the sum of seven shillings and six pence, for one year's crown rent, due his majesty the 10th of October last, for the fee farm of said town; I say received the 26th April, 1805.

Rent 7s. 6d.

Fee 8d.

C. Salmon col."

8s. 2d.

The air of this district is at all times very variable, especially during winter, but whether so much so as to render it particularly distinguished from the adjoining maritime country, is perhaps not easily determined.

Frosts are seldom of long duration, and snows rarely remain on the ground near the town for more than a few days; but the high lands two or three miles in the country, though they fall short of what is commonly termed mountains, are often clad with snow, for perhaps upwards of a week; when those near the town scarcely exhibits the aspect of winter.

The whole, however, may be justly considered healthy; many inhabitants living to an advanced age. The following persons died in the years annexed, and lived to the age subjoined.—

	Died.	Aged.
Jane Carnaghan	1715	106 when near one hundred she got a new set of teeth!
John Morrison	1732	94
John Logan	1742	100 had been at the siege of Derry by James' II. army.
Mrs. Fitzpatrick	1753	100
Samuel Davison	1780	95
Thomas Barry	1786	94
James Penny	1787	93
Andrew Donnell	1788	95
Widow McGowan	1789	94

Margaret

Margaret Quinn	1790	99 when she died
she had got four teeth of the <i>third set</i> !		
John M'Gowan	1792	93
Thomas Godfrey	1794	98
Mary Campbell	1794	94
Margret Mellon	1795	100
John Tennent	1809	94
John Connor	1810	98 } these persons
Mary M'Gill	1810	101 } died same day
Jane Davy		98 } still alive.
Hugh Hannah		95 } still alive.
Andrew M'Dowell		94 still alive

The soil here does not possess a great diversity; that on S. E. which extends along the shore has the greatest. In this are found ochre, brick-clay, potters-clay, pipe-clay, or light blue clay, grayish-clay, and deep blue clay. The latter is found beneath the sub-marine peat bog, stratas of brick-clay and light blue clay are also found within the sea mark.

The pipe-clay is chiefly found near the town, and formerly a considerable quantity was exported to England, and a pottery at Rostrevor (8); but this has long ceased to be an article of export.

Throughout the above tract the sub-stratum is generally what the farmers call *till*, and the soil tho' naturally stiff is, for the greatest part wrought into a rich loam by successive manures, particularly of the sea-wreck, which is thrown on the shore in great quantities during autumn and winter, and is in general use, being esteemed a powerful invigorator of the soil.

The most common mode of using this manure is spreading it on the land as led from the sea, during the winter months; or making it into dunghills and letting it lie over year, to ferment and rot; the former mode is most common, particularly for manuring meadows.

That

(8) From tradition of old inhabitants—Harris' history of the county Down.

The method however which is most approved is mixing it in layers with other dung, and letting both rot before spreading on the land; except when used in this manner, if potatoes are set on it, (though the quantity are usually numerous) the quality is always of an inferior kind.

Lime is also used as a manure; the common way is spreading it over the *lea* in autumn; some, however mix it with dung, for setting potatoes on. In either case three or four good crops are generally taken, often more; for many farmers rather exhaust their land before they let it lie one year or two *lea*.

As the land extends from the sea, it gradually becomes calcarious, generally resting on a white or gray limestone, commonly the former, except in the north west part of the west division; where the soil is either mostly argillaceous, or of a light moory nature, covered with heath in many places, and generally incumbent on a stratum of rock or gravel.

At the northern extremity of the other divisions are also tracts of bog and heath, on the like stratum, which seem to preclude all improvement.

The different kinds of stones here, are basaltes (or whinstone,) trap, glabular, and arenaceous, white limestone, exactly resembling chalk, grayish limestone, green and gray sandstone; also, red, gray and black flints of that kind called Pyromachus or green flint.

The basaltes makes its appearance in several places, particularly along the shore; first at Ballinascreen, then at the Green-island, which is literally a basalt rock, covered with a very light stratum of earth, again at Sea-park or Cony-bury, and lastly at the king's castle adjoining the town. All these rocks are lost in the sea, the last mentioned is visible at low water mark several perches off the castle. In the neighbourhood of each of the above places, grayish argillaceous sandstone is found; some times the grain of it is so very compact that it has been mistaken for good freestone, which it much resembles.

Sandstone similar to the above is found in strata on the southern branch of Woodburn river; in

in its masses are various maritime shells, as cockles and the like, petrified, also the shell *anomia lacunosa* which has hitherto been only found in a fossil state; some greenish sandstone is also found at same place.

The Knockogh, a hill about two miles from the town, likewise exhibits in several places, an appearance of irregular basaltes, especially on the S. E. part, which is in different places stratified with congregated spar; sometimes this stratum runs horizontally in a curved direction, but commonly in the manner of layers. In the same hill, about 600 feet above the level of Carrickfergus bay, is a stratum of greenish earth supposed to be a marine soil, in which are found several kinds of marine shells, generally different from those of the adjoining bay, all petrified; among these is the common oyster, (*Ostrea edulis*).

Trials were formerly made throughout this country for coals, and according to tradition, some were found near Sulla-tober; none however were ever produced to public inspection, from which circumstance it is likely this rumour was unfounded.

Some limestone of a grayish colour is to be seen on the northern bank of Woodburn, and limestone of the white kind is raised in many places; when burnt it is usually sold from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per barrel; its quality is said to be rather inferior to that raised at the Cave-hill, near Belfast.

Zeolyte of a dead white colour is found in several places throughout this district, attached to calcareous sandstone; that in the sandstone on the southern branch of Woodburn river, assumes rather a crystalization: the masses found here vary from one fourth of an inch in thickness to near an inch; they seldom exceed an ounce in weight.

This fossil is said to be composed of argillaceous, siliceous, and calcareous earths, united in certain proportions to water. Its most remarkable property is, that it forms a gelatinous mixture in the course of a few hours with any of the mineral acids, most readily with

with spirit of nitre. It is supposed to arise from the decomposition of volcanic products, in places whose fires have been long since extinguished; it abounds in Iceland, isle of Bourbon, and the irregular basaltes of the Giant's Causeway (9) and in most calcareous districts of the county of Antrim.

Three kinds of gypsum or alabaster are found within this district, viz. granular, fibrous, and laminated; they are found between high and low water mark, along the whole extent of the coast, forming irregular veins from one fourth of an inch to two feet thick, in indurated clay, generally of a blueish or reddish colour; the clay regularly stratified, the strata dipping S. W. That found in the blueish clay is of a whitish colour; in the reddish clay a reddish colour. The gypsum seems invariably to shun the basaltes; in no instance which I have seen does it approach nearer than six or seven perches.

Some of the above is raised both for home consumption and exportation, and is usually sold at about 40s. per ton.

Opposite both the Irish and Scotch-quarters, on digging at certain places in the strand at low water, are found a stratum of peat, trees, leaves of trees and hazel nuts. The trees are either elder, sallow or hazel, commonly the two last; they usually lie N. E. and S. W. On several of them the common moss, better known here by the name of *fog*, still adhere, among which is found the snail's shell (*helix hortensis*). The stratum of peat in which they lie is generally only a few inches from the surface, and varies from six to twenty inches in depth. Some of this peat which was dried and burned emitted a blueish flame, and had a disagreeable smell, resembling sulphur.

The shells of these nuts are commonly entire, and many of their kernels in a petrified state; some of these kernels are transparent, and others rather resemble in colour the brown pebbles on the adjoining beach. On examination

(9) Hamilton's letters, county Antrim.

amination the petrifaction appears to have formed from the circumference to the centre ; some of the timber of the elder and sallow, found here, is likewise petrified, which petrifaction appears to begin at the centre.

On being analyzed by a gentleman of distinguished abilities, the nuts were found to be composed of crystalized carbonate of lime. Peat, nuts, and the like timber are found in the opposite shore near Bangor, but neither are in the least degree petrified ; the soil is not calcareous.

The peat itself being found in such a situation, offers a wide field of speculation to the naturalist, and certainly deserves minute investigation, as the like is not found in this kingdom. Some persons have supposed that the peat and trees were driven down the Lagan river by some terrible convulsion, and afterwards settled in the creeks of this bay ; this opinion, however, appears rather wild, for it certainly seems more likely that the sea, which is always encroaching on this coast, had, at some remote period, encroached on a peat bog here, the softness of which made it more easy to be washed away, and has now only left the present strata.

This hypothesis receives some support from the following fact. The sea is at present two or three feet deep each tide, where, within the memory of several persons, were houses and gardens ; and in no instance is the sea receding on this coast. At present the sea is encroaching on a piece of ground near the town, the sub-stratum of which is composed of stones, smoothed by friction ; they have generally the appearance of those found in the beds of rivers, or the blackish ones on the neighbouring beach.

The face of this country has a pleasing inequality of surface ; a ridge running W. N. W. by E. S. E. the whole extent of this county. Near the western extremity of this ridge, is the highest hill of this country, it is called *Sieve-true* i. e. the hill of three, and is supposed to be about 1000 feet above the level of Carrickfergus bay..

The view from this hill on a clear day is remarkably fine ; it includes a distant view of some high hills in Galloway shire, Scotland, and the isle of Mann, the mountains of Mourne, part of the town of Belfast, and adjoining bay, with that fine shelving country, from Ballymacarrett to Donaghadee. A large tract of the county Antrim is also seen from hence, likewise Loughneagh and several hills in the counties of Tyrone and Derry.

Near the above hill is another, detached from the forecited ridge ; it is called the *Knockagh*, i. e. the virgin's hill, anciently called *Knockskeagh*, i. e. the hill of the white thorn ; a great number of this kind grow beneath its southern brow, which is finely infarcted, and here and there covered with natural shrubs, as hasel &c., which add not a little to its romantic appearance *.

The mineral waters of this country are not numerous, yet they afford variety : adjoining the eastern part of the town in the bed of a small river, is a well of nitrous water, commonly called Miss Spaights well, from that gentlewoman causing an arch to be erected over it for its preservation. This arch is now fallen down, and the well nearly lost by the river flowing over it during floods.

No experiments as far as I know, have been made upon this water, except by Dr. Rutty, who,

in

* Beneath the S. E. part of this hill is a large tract of land called the Trooper-land, from being formerly occupied as pasture for the horses of this garrison, and till lately government claimed it as their property. In 1772 General Gisborn wrote to the mayor, that two troops of light dragoons were coming hither to occupy those lands, upon which information C. R. Dobbs, esquire, deputy mayor, called an assembly of the aldermen and burgesses, who returned by the mayor an answer to General Gisborn, "that they could not let the dragoons occupy those lands, they having them set off to proper tenants." Since that time they have remained in undisturbed possession of the corporation.—*Records of the Corporation.*

in his account of the "Mineral Waters of Ireland," has given the following.

"It curdles and instantly deposits a white sediment with the solution of salt of tartar, exhibits a white incrustation at the sides of the glass with spirit of sal ammoniac, and curdles strongly with soap; exhibits a white yellowish cloud, and turns blueish with a small sediment with solution of silver, and wheyish with a small whitish sediment with sugar of lead; but was clear with solution of alum.

Oil of vitriol and spirits of salt made but a minute ebullition with it. Boiled with equal parts of milk curdled it with a clear whey. The water boiled beef white, nor did the solution of the salt reddens it. Syrup of violets struck it of a pale green, ash-bark of a bright blue, rhubarb of a deep yellow, brazil of a pale colour fading to the colour of *Latura carnium*, and logwood of a pale purple, also soon fading.

Galls infused soon exhibited a blueish circle near the surface, and sumack turned it wheyish, and exhibited a deep green circle to a considerable depth next morning.

The Analysis.

A gallon yielded 132 grains of sediment: when it was evaporated low, it manifested a bitterness not sensible before, and during evaporation it threw up a calcareous scum, fermenting strongly with spirit of salt.

The sediment has far less acrimony and less bitterness than is observable in the sediments of most purging waters, being but a weakly saline and obscurely bitterish taste; it fermented with vinegar, and turned slowly green with Syrup of violets; on the red hot iron it lay still, stunk but did not sparkle.

The salt separated from the indissoluble parts, is of a brackish taste and bitter in the throat: so the filtered

filtered liquor from half a dram of the sediment boiled in a pint of distilled water to half a pint, is nauseously bitter, and precipitates a large white gummy sediment with solution of salt of tartar, and a white sediment with solution of silver, but less in quantity than was yielded by a solution of equal strength of the salt of kilroot water, the last being a marine salt.

The same salt in substance excited a moderate ebullition, and an acid fume with oil of vitriol; but no ebullition with vinegar.

Half a dram of it boiled with half a pint of milk curdled it, though not with a limpid whey. It moistened in the air. On the red hot iron it did not rise in blisters like common calcareous nitre, but lay still there and burned black.

Of indissoluble matter the above sediment yielded but six grains out of thirty three of sediment, which indissoluble matter sparkled much on the red hot iron, was by an hours calcination become very white, and reduced from six grains to four. It reddened a little with the solution of mercury sublimate corrosive in water, and by a further calcination acquired a little of the taste of lime.

Corol:—The principal impregnating salt is calcareous nitre, and this in a very moderate proportion, with which is combined a little marine salt, some limestone and a little sulphur”

The water is found to be purgative, but requires near two quarts to produce that effect; during the epidemic dysentery about the year 1742, it was used with success when made into a posset with milk (11).

A little eastward of this spring on a rising ground about a mile from the sea, in a stiff yellow clay soil, is a spring of salt water, said by the forementioned author to be the strongest saline spring in Ireland; the

(10) Ratty on the mineral waters of Ireland.

the following is his account and experiments upon it.

" The taste of this water is exactly that of a strong solution of Sea-salt, and the comparative specific gravity by the hydrometer was as I have described in the last section. This water exhibited a gross white cloud and sediment with solution of salt of tartar, and spirit of sal ammoniac, a stiff curd and white sediment with solution of silver, a white gru-mescence and curd with solution of sugar of lead. It made some little ebullition with oil of vitriol, none with vinegar. It turned whayish both with galls and sumack ; deep red with logwood, of the colour of *Lotura carnium* with brazil. It exhibited a blue circle at the surface with ash-bark, and a brown amber colour with rhubarb.

The Analysis.

A gallon yielded two ounces, and thirty-six grains of sediment, so that it is nearly of the strength of Leamington and Harrigate waters. The sediment above mentioned has the entire taste and other appearances of marine salt ; it excited a great ebullition, and acid fume with the oil of vitriol, and crackled and fled on the red hot iron.

It did not turn green but red at the edges with syrup of violets, an argument of more acid than in most the salts.

Mixed with the blood flowing from the veins, this became remarkably more florid than was the blood flowing from the same veins unmixed.

It left in the filtre an inconsiderable proportion of indissoluble matter."

The author concludes by supposing " it might be advantageously used for the same purposes as other saline waters."

An attempt was formerly made to discover rock salt here, but it was abandoned after digging a few yards.

Near the west bank of Loughmorn is a spring of sulphureous

sulphureous chalybeate water, once in great repute for curing various diseases, great numbers resorting to it during summer; it has however lost its good name, though the water to all appearance retains its former qualities.

That part of this district lying along the shore, exhibits an agreeable landscape, in consequence of numerous enclosures, clumps of trees, gentlemen's seats, and a pretty numerous population. The most remarkable seats are, Prospect, the seat of Henry C. Ellis, esquire; Pausilypo, the seat of William D. Burleigh, esquire, Burleigh-hill, the seat of George Burleigh, esquire, and Thornfield the seat of Sir William Kirk, knight. Also Sea-park, the seat of Thomas L. Stewart, esquire, North-lodge, the seat of E. D. W. Boyd, esquire, and Scout bush, the seat of James Craig, esquire. M. P.—The latter gentleman's seat stands on a rising ground within an ancient military post, formerly called the Scout-guard, or Lettice-land (11); a deep foss by which it was encompassed is yet to be seen.

There are upwards of two acres of ground within this trench, which appear to have been a quadrangle flanked with bastions, and entered by draw-bridges, on the east and north. Tradition says this was formerly possessed by a protestant family called Crymble, and that during the civil wars about 1642, a catholic nurse who lived with the family, let down one of the drawbridges in the night, and admitted a party of catholics who massacred the whole family.

Besides the above seats, several others display a considerable degree of neatness; some farm houses are also particularly so, among those, the reverend John Savage, and Mr. John Scott's are most remarkable.

Farm-houses and offices are kept in repair by the tenants; where the leases are not near out and under and

(11) Grants of James II to Sir Arthur Chichester.

an indulgent landlord, they are pretty comfortable ; but where the reverse prevails, as is sometimes the case, they are mostly poor hovels, particularly those occupied by *cotters*. It is not straying very far from truth, to make use of a common phrase, "you might reach your hand down the chimney and take a potato out of the pot."

A french author, I believe Rousseau, has remarked that "the civilization of a country is best known by the state of its public roads ;" if this is a just observation, we are making very considerable progress, as they are much improved lately. About seventy years ago very few roads were gravelled here, and those gravelled only about two yards wide ; bridges were also very rare !

This country does not present a great variety of plants to the eye of the botanist ; yet perhaps fully as much as other districts possessing as little variety of soil ; however, upwards of two hundred kinds have been discovered, some of which are rather rare. For a catalogue of such as are most remarkable see appendix, No. 16.

The land here has advanced much in its value within the last thirty years ; on an average it is doubled, and in many instances more than trebled. Town-parks now let from £4 10s. to £7 per acre, and ground for potatoes is set by the square perch, without dung, at the rate of £13 per acre ; nevertheless some moory tracts are still let so low as four shillings per acre. The lands are all let by the Irish plantation acre.

Formerly the leases granted by the different land-holders were generally for forty-one years or three lives, but as the leases expire they are adopting the plan of short ones ; those granted at present are either twenty-one years or three lives, or thirty-one years and one life.

Many farms here were formerly wrought in run-dale or partnership, even some within these fifty years, but as the leases expired, the custom appears to have expired also, the landlords in the new introducing a clause which forbid

forbid the practice. This clause appears to have operated much in favour of agriculture, and likewise prevented many petty quarrels among those who followed this pernicious custom.

The agriculture of this country, though far from perfect, is much improved lately, many parts formerly commonage has been of late reclaimed into arable land, or planted with ornamental or forest trees; whose thriving appearance promises to add not a little to the general aspect of the country.

The arable farms are seldom large, generally from 10 to 30 acres; but in the mountainous tracts where the people rear young cattle, or take in such as grazers, they are generally much larger.

The fences in those places are either made of sods or what is usually termed the dry stone ditch or wall; but near the town the inclosures are commonly made up of earth, faced at the bottom with stone, and planted with thorn or other quicks, generally the former.

The former fences throughout this country were generally the broad ditch and high earthen bank overgrown with turze and blackberry bramble; these fences commonly took up the breadth of three common ridges of ground. They are now removing very fast, and are replaced with a narrow ditch and bank, usually planted with thorn quicks.

The crops cultivated here are wheat, barley, oats, flax and potatoes. Of the wheat less is sown than formerly; the chief cause is said to be that one crop of it was found by experience to reduce the land as much as three of oats. Some barley is sown here, usually in April, this crop is generally very productive.

Oats are the principal grain sown; the kinds are commonly, blanter, poland, and potato, since the introduction of the latter some excellent crops have been produced after liming or potatoes. A field of the potato oats last season sold by public auction at £25 11s. Od. per acre; and from fourteen pecks of the like seed sown by the same farmer, in a field adjoining

joining, eighteen boles were produced. A bole is six bushels.

The general course of crops are, 1st, potatoes planted in the lazy-bed way over the dung,—2d, oats,—3d oats—4th, oats; after this process they commonly let it lie two years *lea*, or else set potatoes on it the following season.

The quantity of oats sown per acre differs according to the species; the following are the general quantities:

Blanter, 18 pecks or four bushels and a half per acre.

Potato, from 14 to 15 pecks per acre.

On the introduction of the latter species, about 11 years ago, most farmers only sowed from nine to ten pecks per acre, an opinion prevailing that about the half quantity of seed was sufficient; in a few seasons however they were convinced of their error, and now generally sow as mentioned above.

Of flax here little can be said, none being sown save for home consumption.

The potato crops are generally good, particularly near the town; the lazy-bed way is commonly adhered to, very few being set in drills by the plough. Those set by the plough though commonly very abundant in quantity, are always deficient in quality.

Many farmers however prefer a mixed mode for potatoes, viz. ploughing and harrowing the ground previous to spreading the dung; these are always set in ridges, and taking them on an average are the best crop. The breadth of ridges is commonly about three to the perch, including furrows commonly called *shoughs*. The times of planting are from the latter end of March to the end of May, chiefly about the beginning of the last month.

Turnips are seldom sown as winter food for cattle, and the few sown only by gentleman farmers.

The price of ploughing and harrowing to those who do not keep horses of their own, is from £2 to £2 5s. per acre.

Some

Some farmers are beginning to use the Scotch plough, and make very good work with it, drawn by two horses; but that in general use is a *home made* 'clumsy plough, commonly drawn by four horses.

The advocates for the latter say, that the Scotch plough does not turn up the land in a proper manner; but a very intelligent ploughman informs me that this is an error, as it is very superior to the plough in general use.

The common wheel cars are in general use throughout the country, except by carriers who are all adopting the cart, which doubtless answers their purpose much better.

The ancient slide-car has almost entirely disappeared within the last forty years, and is replaced, with the above late exceptions, by the wheel car. About eighty years ago there were only two of the latter within this county (12).

The meadows throughout this country are mostly natural and clothed with all the common grasses, among which is the *fiorin* (*agrostis stolonifera*). The general mode of improvement is manuring with sea weed; some hayseeds are also sown, chiefly those called rye-grass, and white hayseed. Some clover is likewise sown; this is chiefly by those having small farms or in the gardens of cottagers. It is usually sown with grass-seed or flax, the latter is generally preferred, as in pulling the flax the ground is loosened which gives the clover more room to spring up.

There are few orchards here, and still fewer in a thriving condition; these will perhaps decrease as land increases in value.

This country at present has but little timber, but planting is becoming frequent; within these few years many thousands of young trees have been planted in clumps and screens near the different gentlemen's seats.

The

(12) From tradition of old inhabitants.

The natural wood and shrubs of this country are ash, hazel, hawthorn, black-thorn, and mountain willow. Also furze, or whin, heath, or heather, black-berry bramble, rasp-berry bramble, blea-berry (*vaccinium myrtillus*), ivy, and bucky briar (*arvensis canina*).

Of the breed of horned cattle here nothing can be said with any degree of certainty, being such a mixture that there is no trace of any particular stock. However on the rich tract which extends along the shore, they are generally large; and gradually become smaller as the land is less fertile. The price of cows of course is various—from seven to thirteen pounds.

A considerable number of cattle is reared within this district, chiefly by those living near the commons of the corporation, who rear nearly all their calves. Much milk is also brought into the town to be sold, mostly from that part of the country; the new-milk is sold at two-pence per quart, which is double the price it was 13 years ago! Butter-milk is sold at three quarts for one penny, by some at one halfpenny per quart, during winter.

In and near the town, during summer and autumn, a considerable quantity of cheese is made; said to be equal to the best imported from England. Those cheeses are either sold at home or in Belfast; the usual price at present is eight pence per pound. In 1778 they were sold at 3a. per pound, and in 1804 at 6d. per pound,

Of horses nothing can be advanced. the breed being no way remarkable; highland ponies, or of that strain, are much used in the mountainous tracts.

The breed of sheep are neither remarkable for size nor fleece, and their numbers are considerably diminished within the last thirty years; so much so that they are now rarely seen on an arable district. Those now kept are chiefly by persons who possess mountain farms, or live near the commons: even these are inconsiderable.

The wild animals of this district are foxes, badgers, otters (*mustella lutra*), hares, rabbits, hedge-hogs (*mustella vulgaris*), brown lizards (*lacerta vulgaris*), fetid shrew (*sorex araneus*), Norway rat (*mus decumanus*), mouse, (*mus musculus*). The three first are scarcer than formerly; the fox and otter rather rare.

In this country and adjoining bay are several species of birds; some of which are rather scarce in this kingdom. For a catalogue of such as are found here, see appendix No. 17.

The price of labour is much advanced within the last sixty years, though not in proportion to the common necessities of life. The following list forms a contrast on this head.

In 1755.

Men servant's wages per year	- - -	£3	8	3
Mowing per day, with diet	- - -	-	-	9
without diet	- - -	-	1	1
Cutting turf, with diet	- - -	-	-	6½
without diet	- - -	-	1	0
Reaping, with diet	- - -	-	-	4
without diet	- - -	-	-	6½
Setting potatoes, with diet	- - -	-	-	4
without diet	- - -	-	-	6½

A cow's grazing during summer, from sixteen to twenty shillings.

About 1761 oatmeal sold here from three to four shillings per cwt.

Potatoes from 3d. to 4d. per peck.

Beef about 10s. per cwt.

Butter from 3d. to 4d. per lb.

In 1811.

Men servant's wages per year, from 12 to 13.				
Mowing per day, with diet	- - -	-	2	8½
without diet	- - -	-	3	9
or 7s. 7d. per acre.				
Cutting turf, with diet	- - -	1s. 1d. to 1	3	
without diet	- - -	-	2	1
Reaping, with diet	- - -	-	1	1
without diet	- - -	-	1	8
Setting				

Setting potatoes, with diet . . . 1s. 3d. to 1 1
 —————— without diet - 1 8 to 2 0
 A cow's grazing during summer, from £2 10s. to
 £3 8s 9d.

At present (June 1811).

Oatmeal 18s. per cwt.

Potatoes, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per peck.

Beef, 6d. per pound.

Butter from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per pound. The pound of fresh butter is eighteen ounces.

The number of dwelling houses at present within the corporation, exclusive of the town, is 612 : including the town (agreeable to the return page 40), 1115. In 1725 the number of dwelling houses within the corporation, including the town, was only 546 (13), increase 569 houses.

The number of inhabitants, independent of the town, is 3060;* including the town (consistent with the former return), 5437.

By a return taken by order of government, in January 1692, of those fit to bear arms, between sixteen and sixty, there were only 464 persons, 71 of whom were roman catholics (14). According to a return taken in April 1810, of those between sixteen and forty-five, 779 were found eligible to serve in the militia. Neither yeomen nor sea-fencibles were included in this last return, besides several other seafaring people.

The bay of Carrickfergus is believed to be the Vinderius of Ptolemy (15), and is both safe and commodious ; the breadth at the entrance is about seven

(13) Dobb's on the trade of Ireland. (14) Records of the corporation. (15) Ware's Antiquities.

* This estimate is taken from an enumeration of the inhabitants of 94 houses, which houses contained 470 persons, viz. 250 males, and 220 females. The real estimate is perhaps somewhat higher ; none of the above houses being near any cotton factory. At the cotton mills of Adam, Gemmill, Ewing & co. 16 houses contained 72 males, and 52 females.

seven English miles, reckoning from **Black head**, county of Antrim, to **Cross**, or **Light-house isle**, one of the Copeland isles, near **Donaghadee**; the depth of water between those places varies from twelve to fourteen fathoms. The tide sets in from the north.

From the entrance it narrows and grows shallower by degrees; opposite the town of Carrickfergus it is about four miles in breadth, and from six to seven fathoms water in mid channel: it narrows pretty gradually to the **Long-bridge**, Belfast, which may be said to be its termination, though the tide flows considerably above said bridge.

Near the southern entrance of this bay is a ridge of black rocks called the **Briggs**, which run out for about 400 yards; they are always covered at high water: on their northern extremity is a large buoy.

On the north side of the bay, near the entrance, about a mile off the shore is a reef of rocks, called in some charts the north **Briggs**, but commonly the **Clachans**. At a little distance, they resemble an irregular village; they are covered each tide. Their name is probably derived from the Erse; *clachan* in that dialect signifies, the stone circle. Between the **Big-island**, one of the Copeland isles* and **Donaghadee**,

* The Copeland isles are situated on the south side of the entrance of this bay, and take their name from an English family called Copeland, who settled on the adjacent shore in the latter end of the twelfth century. A townland opposite, in Down, is still called **Ballycopeland**. These isles are now known by the following names; **Big-isle**, **Cross**, or **Light-house isle**, and **Mew-isle**. The former of these isles is inhabited, and contains about 225 acres of arable land; it is well watered: on the west side are the ruins of a church. **Cross-isle** is about a mile in circumference; on it is a lighthouse. **Mew-isle** is not inhabited; it contains seven or eight acres of excellent pasturage; it takes its name from the great number of sea-mews, or gulls, which frequent it.

All these islands formerly belonged to the abbey of **Bangor**; and after its dissolution were granted, 27th November, 1612, by James 1st. to Sir James Hamilton, who held them by

dee, is also a dangerous sink rock called the Deputy, on which are nine feet water at low ebb.

About a mile S. W. of Carrickfergus castle, is a sand-bank nearly a mile in length; on which are about eight feet water at ebb. The Speedwell, a Scotch ship, was wrecked on it during the reign of king William III. (16); and in the winter of 1799, the William, of Maryport, a coal brig, struck upon it and was lost; the crew were saved. The above are the only vessels known to have suffered materially upon it, though several others have grounded.

Some kelp is burnt along this shore; but except when the price is very high, the quantity is inconsiderable. All sea-weed cast on shore within this district, is the property of the corporation; it was formerly let off, at the annual rent of £5 (17): at present the corporation appear to have dropt this claim, for it is now gathered promiscuously.

About two miles and a half north of Carrickfergus, is a large lake of fresh water called Loughmorn, literally, Loughmor, i. e. the great lough; it is about a mile and a quarter long, and at a mean about half a mile broad. It is said to be the largest sheet of water of the same altitude in Ireland, being 566 feet above the level of Carrickfergus bay. Its water is supposed to be formed by a large spring near its centre, as there is no appearance of any near its margin. This opinion is somew'nt confirmed, as a place near the centre is seldom frozen during winter. The water is pure, and is stored with eels and pike: during winter it is much frequented by wild fowl, as wild-duck, widgeon, teal and the like. The land near this lough is generally indifferent; and its beauty is nearly lost, as its banks

are

by fealty from the castles of Dublin and Carrickfergus. At present they belong to David Ker, esquire, of Portavo, and are considered to be in the parish of Bangor—*Harris' history of the county of Down—Lodge's Peerage.*

(16) *Harris' history of the county of Down.* (17) *Records of the Corporation.*

M 3

are destitute of planting. Very little water runs in, but a stream runs out of it which turns a cotton mill.

Concerning the origin of this lough, there is the following strange tradition. That it was once a large town, when one evening an old man came into it seeking a lodging, and being refused by several people, he said, "although it was a town then, it would be a lough ere morn." He instantly left the town, and retired to an adjacent hill. The people were soon alarmed by the ground sinking, and eels rising about their hearth-stones, when lo! in an instant the town sunk, "and like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind." The tradition adds that since this event, the place has been called Loughmorn.

About forty perches from the western bank of this lough is a deep glyn, called Lignaca, i. e. the noisy vale, into which a small river falls, forming a fine cascade. This stream after running a few perches in the glyn, enters the ground among some limestone, and is lost, but is said to rise about a mile and a half from where it enters, at a place called Sulla-tober, properly, Sallagh or Salla-tober, i. e. the Sallow-well. If it is Lignaca water that rises here, it doubtless receives a supply in its course, as the quantity issuing from Sulla-tober, considerably exceeds that entering at Lignaca, particularly in dry summers. During winter or the time of floods, the subterraneous funnel above Sulla tober is often unable to vent the water coming thither, and it then often rises with great force through the chinks of the limestone, thereabouts. Several attempts were lately made to ascertain whether Lignaca and Sulla-tober waters really communicated, but without success.

The rivers and brooks of this country are numerous, but none of considerable magnitude; they are however of much importance to society, as all that are fit, are rendered instruments to assist human industry, and made as it were to toil in the different manufactories of the country.

The

The most remarkable is Woodburn, both for size and beauty ; its banks perhaps possessing as much natural beauty as any stream in Ulster. It rises from several springs in the western part of this county, and consists of two branches, both bearing the same name, and uniting about a mile and a half from the sea. The scenery of either is truly charming ; their banks being in many places covered with a profusion of natural shrubbery, and each having a fine cascade. That on the northern is particularly picturesque ; the stream falling down a ledge of infracted rocks, whose summits are clad with shrubs entwined with the clambering ivy.

The sheet of water is not very large, and consequently does not send forth that stunning noise which renders some cascades rather disagreeable ; it is, to use the words of a learned author, " a uniform murmur, such as composes the mind to pensive meditation." Each stream has several lesser falls besides the forementioned ;—

" And falling fast from gradual slope to slope,
" With wild infracted course and lessened roar,
" It gains a safer bed, and steals at last,
" Along the mazes of the quiet vale."

In its course it turns a large cotton-mill, and supplies two cotton printfields with water, then empties itself into the sea a little S. W. of the town.

At the southern fall are two caves hewn in a rock ; the upper one is called Peter's cave, they can be entered with some difficulty, but are not spacious.

In the bed of this river is found the sea urchin, (*echinus coroxalis*) petrified into flint, which as yet has been only found in a fossil state ; it is commonly called the horse elf-stone. The star-stone, (*isis asteria*) is also found in this river, near its entrance into the sea.

Being a mountain stream, this river after heavy rains rises considerably, and runs with great rapidity. Sunday August 5th, 1810, it rose so suddenly after a water-spout, that it carried off a number of cows which were

were grazing on its banks. None of the cattle were, however drowned, being cast on shore on the holmes.

Loughmorn river, anciently called Orland-water, takes its rise from the forementioned lough, and taking an easterly course joins another small stream, and is then called the Copeland water. It disengages itself into the sea about a mile east of the town.

Sulla-tober river rises about a mile and a half north of the town from beneath a limestone rock, and taking a southern course, turns a cotton-mill, and empties itself into this bay at the Scotch-quarter.

The other streams are so small as to require no particular notice. No fish are inhabitants of the above rivers save trout and eel; except during the beginning of winter, when some young salmon, or as they are generally termed gravels, ascend the streams for the purpose of rooding. At present their numbers are inconsiderable.

The corporation are proprietors of the fishery of all the rivers within its boundaries; but in 1705, they set them off to John Chaplin, esquire; in the records is the following notice on this subject. "12th February 1705, ordered, that John Chaplin, burgess, have a deed from the town for the salmon fishery, from Boney-before to the Coney-berry point, paying yearly, sixpence, and to Mr. Mayor, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Town-clerk, two Salmon each, yearly, and to every burgess one, when caught." A piece of ground was also granted same time to him for the purpose of drying his nets, without any additional expence.

This country still exhibits numerous monuments of the primitive inhabitants, especially in raths, barrows, and cairns; between the two former, nineteen yet remain. They are called promiscuously mounts, forths or moats, and believed by some to be the abode of *fairies*, which opinion has contributed not a little to their preservation.

The

The latter name, moat, is evidently a corruption of the Irish word *mota*, signifying a mound; which corresponds with the most ancient name *rath* or *racht*, a name primarily signifying a place of security (18). Dun, which many of their names (throughout this kingdom) begin with, appears invariably to signify a fort, and both, in ancient Irish history, appear to signify the same (19).

On these mounts were formerly held courts of judicature; some of their names allude to the custom, beginning with *lis*, corrupted from *lois*, which signified a court. Spencer says, "it was common among the Irish to make assemblies upon a rath or hill, there to parley about matches between township and township" (20).

These mounts as they are usually called, present very different appearances; some high and gradually tapering to the top, others rather flat and hollow in the middle, apparently intended for defence; both kinds generally encompassed by a foss. The foss of the flat kind is much broader and deeper than the others. Very little attention appears to have been paid to the situation of the ground on which they stand, the top of several being lower than some of the ground adjoining.

It is a common observation that from one, another is always to be seen; and I know of only one exception to the truth of this observation, which perhaps proceeds from one or more having been levelled, as I know of several having been destroyed within the last twenty years.

Mac Curtin in his "Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland," says, "the Danes, about A. D. 853 began to build strong forts over all the kingdom, the Irish do call them *rath* or *lis*; they were so near one to another, that one might see one rath from another all over the whole kingdom."

Giraldus

(18) Ledwich's Antiquities. (19) Harris' history of the county of Down. (20) Spencer's view of Ireland.

Giraldus Cambrensis, expressly ascribes these forts to the Danes, and Spencer mentions their having reared some of them; however the Irish appear to have erected many such forts, long before the Danes conquered the country (21). They are said to have been proportioned to the property and power of the toparch; round these the clan resided, and within these they retreated from danger (22).

Such of these mounts as are of a conical form appear to have been raised as monuments of distinguished chiefs; probably before the introduction of christianity, as the custom was originally Scythian (23). On opening one of these lately, adjoining Carrickfergus, a place was discovered on the N. W. resembling a lime kiln, but without any cement. In the bottom were found ashes, charcoal of wood, and some human bones. A few yards from these, within a circle of large stones, laid on their side, was found a number of urns containing ashes, the same kind of charcoal, and human bones. On the top of each urn was a large stone bearing evident marks of cremation, and near them the skulls and some other bones of animals, which had been probably offered in sacrifice. Part of a deer's horn, the symbol of hunting, which it was customary anciently to bury in a warrior's grave (24), was also found at same place.

As we never read of the Irish burning their dead (25), this mount or barrow, was certainly not of their erection; but the Picts and other Scandinavian tribes who visited this country followed the custom. By a law of Odin, the Gothic legislator and Deity, the body was ordered to be burned, and the ashes collected in an urn, and laid in a grave (26).

Herodotus, who flourished 413 years before Christ, speaking of the tombs the Scythians raised for their kings,

(21) Wares Antiquities. (22) Anthologia Hibernica. (23) Mac Curtain's Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland. (24) Dissertations on Ossian. (25) O'Connor's Dissertations. (26) Ledwich's Antiquities.

kings, says, "they laboured earnestly to raise as high a mount for them as possible."

Lucan, the Roman poet, who flourished A. D. 65, alludes to the custom, when he says—

" Under a mountain raised by hands, they keep

" King's sacred ashes in eternal sleep."

The same custom is also referred to in the Iliad.—

" High in the midst they heap the swelling bed

" Of rising earth, memorial of the dead."

Thomas Molyneux, M. D. in his discourse concerning mounts and forts, mentions one opened near Carrickfergus, in which were found several Danish trumpets of brass, such as were formerly used in war.

Several of the flat kind have been levelled within these few years ; they confirm the accounts of their being intended merely for defence ; the breast-work or rampart of each was formed of the common soil of the neighbourhood ; within the rampart the earth was deep and blackish, differing materially from the other parts. Some ashes and cinders of charcoal were found among this earth.

These monuments are pretty common in Denmark, Poland, Scotland and other northern countries.

Of cairns there are three of considerable magnitude, all on the tops of hills ; that on Slieve-true, a hill in the west division is largest, and is 77 yards in circumference at the base, and about 16 feet high. This heap is commonly distinguished by the name of the White Cairn, perhaps from the stones being covered with a grey incrustation. This pile has no regular form, the stones are in a confused heap ; they are commonly believed to be funeral piles of the dead.

On the summit of this cairn is a large stone six feet in length, and five and a half in breadth at the north end, but little more than two at the south ; it is about two feet thick and lies north and south. This stone was formerly supported by other large stones, and was doubtless a Crom-leigh, i. e. the stone of bowing or adoration. It remained on its supporters till

till about forty years ago, when a man dreaming of a great treasure being hid under it, he came hither with a number of others, and tumbled the stone to where it now lies ; but he did not find the expected treasure !

The cairns in this country are believed to have been erected by the Danes or Norwegians, to whom this stone, perhaps, served as a rude altar. The greatest part of the religious rites of those people were performed on hills where the sepulchres were, from a belief that the souls of the dead resided therein (27). The Irish also erected cairns : in the northern part of the county Antrim, is one called M'Quillan's cairn ; M'Quillan was a celebrated Irish chief, who fell in a battle with the Mac Donnells, about the beginning of the sixteenth century (28).

The opinion that cairns were burial places is confirmed by the following circumstance. On clearing off a part of the cairn on Slieve-true to erect a school-house about 15 years ago, a beautiful earthen urn was discovered, but unfortunately broken by the workmen in their hurry to get it up ; they supposing it to contain money. In this they were disappointed, as only some blackish substance adhered to it.

Near Slieve-true is the Rea-hill, probably corrupted from Reagh hill, i. e. the hill of the king ; on this hill is a cairn, the base of which is 75 yards in circumference ; its stones have been mostly carried away to build houses or inclose fields. A horse market and race are held on this hill annually, at christmas.

About a mile north east of Slieve-true is a cairn similar to the above, called Cairn-na-neade, literally, Cairnadde, i. e. the coped heap.

Cairns are found in the interior of north America (29), Siberia and other northern countries (30), and are also common in Scotland and the western isles, and

(27) *Astilogia Hibernica.* (28) From tradition of old inhabitants. (29) Bertram's travels. (30) Bell's travels through Siberia.

and believed to be funeral piles (31). The highlanders, a Celtic people who, from their remote situation, in all likelihood, retain ancient customs and phrases longer than those more civilized, still allude to the practice, in a proverb which they sometimes use, as a compliment to the heads of clans, "I will add a stone to your cairn" (32).

Some cairns however, appear to have been erected for other purposes; this is evident from that raised by Jacob and Laban, as a memorial of a solemn covenant (33).

There are no natural caves within this county, and but few of the artificial kind; in the southerly brow of the Knockogh are three small ones, which appear to have been intended for refuge. Near the same hill are several other caves, which seem to have been for habitations, as there is a place in each evidently intended for a fire. These, and the two noticed at Woodburn river, are all that have been discovered. The original use of caves were for habitations; the Scythians and Fir-Bolgs living in them a great part of the year (34); caves were also used as granaries and places of retreat long after the arrival of the English in this island. In many instances they appear to have been receptacles for the dead (35).

Among the antiquities of this county, may be reckoned the numerous ancient coins found at different periods; some of which are of considerable antiquity. Figure 3d. plate first, represents a small silver coin found here, but of what prince's reign I am unable to inform the reader; probably it is not Irish. It is not noticed in the late edition of Simon's Irish coins. The original is in the possession of Mr. George Junkin, Carrickfergus.

Figure

(31) Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Isles. (32) Encyclopedia Britannica. (33) Genesis. (34) Ledwich's Antiquities. (35) Anthologia Hibernica.

Figure 4th, same plate, is a silver coin, probably Scotch ; on the obverse can be traced the name Alexander, and on the reverse Scotviom Rex. The last prince of that name who ruled in Scotland, died in 1286 (36). The coin from which this drawing was taken is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Miller, Carrickfergus.

Figure 5th, is an Irish coin of silver, of Edward I. found lately with a considerable number of different kinds, among some stones in an old ditch. The monarch's head is represented within a triangle, which triangle, according to the learned bishop Nicholson, was intended to represent the Irish harp. The original, and several others discovered in the above manner are in the possession of Mr. James Hutchison, Strainnahannah. Among them were several small coins of one of the Alexanders of Scotland, similar to figure 4.

Figure 6th, is a small copper token of Anthony Hall, Carrickfergus ; there is no date on it, but I find a gentleman of that name, mayor of Carrickfergus in 1661 and 1666. The one from which the drawing was taken is in the possession of the person who holds No. 8.

(36) History of Scotland.

END OF PART FOURTH.

APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

CARRICKFERGUS.

NUMBER I.

The Mayor appointed Captain of Militia.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and
General Governor of Ireland.

To our trusty and well beloved the Mayor of
the Town of Carrickfergus, for the time being.
Ormond.

WE reposing speciall trust and confidence
aswell in the rare Dilegence and circumspection, as in
the Loyalty Courage and redyness of you to do his
Majesty good and lawful service, have nominated
constituted and appointed, and we do by Vertue of
said power and authority unto us given by his Ma-
jesty nominate constitute and appoint you the said
Mayor of said Town of Carrickfergus, for the time-
being, to be Captain of a Company of Foot raised,
or to be raised, in the Town and County of
Carrickfergus for his Majesty's service and the
Defence of this Kingdom. Which Company you
are

are to take into your charge and rate as Captain thereof, & duly to Exercise both Officers and Soldiers in arms and as they are thereby commanded to obey you as their Captain so you are likewise to to observe and follow such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from US or other your Superior Officer, or Officers, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrent and Commission in that behalf—Given under our hand and seal of Arms at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 11th day of July 1666, in the 18th year of his Majesty's Reign.

G. Lane.

Captain Anthony Hall.

Hugh Smith, Town Clerke, Ensign.

NUMBER II.

Letter from Major General Strode, Commanding at Belfast, to the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant in this Kingdom; dated Belfast February 23d. 1760.

Information of Ben. Hall, lieut. and Adjutant to my regiment, who this moment arrived here, on his parole, from Carrickfergus, in order to get provisions for the officers and soldiers of my regiment there, says, that on the 21st inst. three ships appeared off the isle of Magee, standing in shore, for the bay of Carrickfergus; and at eleven o'Clock came to an anchor, about two miles and a half to the N. E. part of the Castle, and within musket shot of the shore at Kilroote point. At this time the small number of troops belonging to the garrison, were at exercise, about half a mile on the road to Belfast; and at a quarter after 11 o'clock, the guard was turned out, made up, and marched off, to

to relieve that on the French prisoners in the castle : the rest of the men continued in the field of exercise, when an account was soon brought that the three ships just come to anchor had taken and detained two fishing boats, and with them and several others were plying on and off between the shore and the ships : on which immediate orders were sent to the castle for both guards to continue under arms and double the centinels on the French prisoners ; and be particular strict and watchful over them, 'till they could be satisfied whether they were friends or enemies ; though at same time, a strong report prevailed with some, that it was an English frigate and two store ships : but to be convinced what they were, after the troops had assembled in the market place, lieutenant Hall went off with a reconnoitering party, and took post on a rising ground, where he could plainly perceive eight boats landing armed men, and that they drew out in detachments, and took post on the dykes, hedges, and all the rising ground, from whence they could have the most extensive view : upon which he gave his necessary orders to his non-commission officers and men, to have a watchful eye of their approaches, and to take particular care that they did not get round them, by going at the foot of the hill undiscovered : in order to prevent which he posted them himself, and told them as soon as ever their advanced guard came within shot, to fire upon them & continue so to do, until they repulsed them ; or, if necessary to retreat, he likewise pointed that out to them, with orders to take every opportunity or advantage of the ground in their retreat, to retard the enemy's approach : and to be sure to keep up a communication with the town as much as possible ; and, on this he immediately went to the town & acquainted lieut-col. Jennings where he met him with the troops on the parade, who immediately ordered detachments to be made to defend the gates of the town, and

all

all the avenues leading thereto: soon after which the reconnoitering party retired, after having spent all their ammunition: during which the lieut-col. and chief magistrate of the town, sent off the sheriff & Mr. Macklewain (who is captain of the militia of the corporation) with orders to take off the French prisoners of war, and convey them with all speed to Belfast, where they were to receive further orders from me. By this time the enemy were in full march for the town, which he computed to be near 1000 men; and two or three straggling hussars, on horses, they had picked up after landing, attempted to enter the gates, but on the first fire, retired, but were soon supported by parties of foot, who attacked both the north and scotch gates; as also the garden wall of lord Donegal; but were repulsed also, and kept back as long as the men had ammunition. On which col. Jennings ordered the whole to retire to the castle; which he had sufficient time to do, as now the enemy was a little checked from our fire: & would have been more so, if the men had ammunition. Before the gates of the castle were shut, They made their appearance in the market-place; and then it was in his opinion the destruction of the enemy would have commenced, had it not been for the still dreadful want of ammunition, notwithstanding the supply of powder they had received a few days before by my order, from Belfast, but were in want of ball, and even time, if they had that, to make them up: from which the enemy finding our fire so cool, attacked the gates sword in hand, which from the battering of the shot on both sides, the bolts were knocked back & the gates opened, and the enemy marched in: but lieut-col Jennings, lord Wallingford, captain Bland, lieut: Ellis, with some gentlemen, and about 50 men repulsed the enemy and beat them back. Here it was he saw great resolution in a few Irish boys, who defended the gate after it was

was opened, with their bayonets; and those from the Half-moon, after their ammunition was gone, threw stones and sticks. Had this attack of the enemy been supported with any degree of courage, they must certainly have succeeded in it, but they retired back under cover, leaving the gates open with our men in the front of it; which gave them a short time to consider what was the best to be done; first, to see the men's ammunition, who if they had any, would have certainly sallied, and even without it, had not col. Jennings and all the officers thought the enterprize too hazardous.—Then they considered if the gate could be defended, the breach in the castle wall could not; it being near 50 feet long; and having but a short time to deliberate, all agreed a parley should be beat, and lieut. Hall sent to know on what terms they might surrender; which was done accordingly, & on his going out, found the greatest part of the enemy under shelter of the old walls and houses before the castle gate; & after the usual ceremony demanded of the commandant (the general being wounded) what terms would be given to the troops on their surrender; & at the same time sent the drum to call Col. Jennings out of the castle, in order to treat with the French commandant on the articles of capitulation, which he says as well as he can remember were as follows, viz.

“ Col. Jennings demanded that the troops should march out with all the honours of war, and the officers to be on their parole in Ireland, and that an equal number of prisoners should be sent to France within one month, or as soon after as ships could be got ready for that purpose.”

Granted.

“ That the Castle of Carrickfergus should not be demolished, or any of the stores destroyed or taken out of it.”—

Granted.

“ That

"That the Town & County of Carrickfergus should not be plundered or burnt, on condition the Mayor & Corporation furnished the French troops with necessary provisions." —

Granted.

This as well as he can remember, was the verbal articles agreed on, though on writing them the French commandant, after consulting his principal officers, declared he could not by any means answer to his master the French King for granting to his Britannic majesty the stores in the castle, which he insisted upon: & Col. Jennings, to his great grief had it not in his power to refuse, declaring solemnly, at the same time with a grave countenance, that he would rather have been buried in the ruins, to which the French commandant replied that he could not insert it in the articles of capitulation, yet he would give his word of honour, & did so, that if there was nothing of great value in the castle belonging to the King, besides powder, he would not touch it: (which there really was not); but how far he will keep his promise is not yet known. Likewise the magistrates of Carrickfergus, not furnishing the French with necessary provisions, they plundered the town, declaring it was their own fault, as they were convinced they had it in there power to supply them, as they found enaugh in the town afterwards.

Mr Hall further informs me that he has discovered by some of the French, that there was a disagreement betwixt their general and Capt. Thorot; the general being for the attack of Carrick, & Thorot, for landing at the White-house & attacking Belfast. He likewise judges the frigates to be one of 40 guns, the other two about twenty each. Lieut. Hall begs leave to present his duty to your grace, & hopes your grace will excuse any inaccuracy, that may be in his description, as he was no way provided with any papers, and states but from his memory, having been often interrupted

interrupted by numbers of Gentlemen of the militia, who were crowding perpetually into the room to receive orders.

I beg leave to subscribe myself,
my Lord &c. &c.
Wm. STRODE.

Belfast, 23 Feb. 1760

N. B. No alteration has been made in this Letter from the language in the original.

NUMBER III.

Her Majesty v. the corporation of Carrickfergus.

Upon motion of Francis Bernard, esq. her Majesty's Solicitor General, in behalf of her Majesty moving on a copy of the enrollment of Letters Patent granted the said Corporation of Carrickfergus, alias, Knockfergus, the 7th of July in the 7th year of the reign of his late majesty King James the first of England, France and Ireland, in the forty seventh year of his reign in Scotland. Whereby it appears that in consideration of the sum of £10, money paid into his Majesty's treasury of Ireland, the said town of Carrickfergus and several lands, tenements, &c. joining thereto, were by the said Letters Patent, granted to the said Corporation for ever. Now by the said Letters Patent granted to the said corporation forever they and their successors paying yearly to the crown, or into the hands of the Vice treasurer of this Kingdom, for the time being, the sum of ten shillings per annum, until the said town and the port thereof should be sufficiently walled in and surrounded with walls at the charge of the crown, and in one year next insuing such walling and making such walls the sum of forty pounds sterling, per annum, at the feasts of

St

St. Michael the archangel and Easter by even and equal portions, yearly for ever. And the said Francis Bernard informing the court that the said town of Carrickfergus was sufficiently walled, in the year 1690 at the expence of the crown. And therefore prayed that the said rent of forty pounds, reserved by the said Letters Patent should issue in charge against the said Corporation. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the said rent of forty pounds be issued in charge against the said Corporation, unless the said Corporation do show cause to the contrary, by the first day of next term. Whereof the said Corporation and all other officers and persons concerned are to take notice.

F. DUGGAN.

April 22d, 1714.

*☞ This should have been referred to at page 39;
Note 31, as Appendix No. 4.*

Wentworth,

Whereas, Richard Spearpoint, Mayor of the Corporation of Knockfergus, Edward Johnson and John Hall, sheriffs of the said Corporation, and the Burghesses and Commonalty thereof, have been humble suitors unto US, the Lord Deputy and others his Majesty's Committees for his Highnessess Revenues, to except and take from them, for and to the USE of his most excellent Majesty, our Sovereign Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. his Heirs and Successors, a good and sufficient surrender to be made, in due form of Law, of the *third* part of all and singular the Customs, as well great as small, to be divided into three Parts, and all and singular sums of Money, to them due and payable, for and concerning the Customs of any Wares, Merchandise

chandise whatsoever, from time to time brought or carried into the Port of Knockfergus, aforesaid, or into any other Port, Bay, or Creek, belonging or adjacent to the said town of Knockfergus, and being betwixt the Sound of Fairforeland in the County of Antrim, and the Beerlooms in the County of Down, and of, for or concerning the Customs of all Wares, and Merchandise whatsoever, from time to time, Shipped, Laden or Exported, or to be Shipped Laden or Exported, of from or out of the said Port or Haven of Knockfergus, or of or out of any other Harbour, Bay, Creek or any other place, within the Sound of Fairforeland, Beerhouse aforesaid, or of any one or any of them. And that in consideration of the said surrender, so to be made, WE the Lord Deputy and Council would be pleased that the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses and Commonalty of Knockfergus, aforesaid, might have and receive of his Majesty the sum of £3000, to be bestowed and employed in the purchase of Lands for and to the use and benefit and behoof of them and their successors and to none other USE. WE therefore having taken the promises and the long and faithful Services done to the CROWN, by the said Corporation, into consideration and being desireous by all just and honourable ways and means to advance, and augment the public utility, profit and revenues of the said Corporation are contented and pleased. And do hereby order and appoint that the said sum £3000, shall within two months next, after such Surrender made and perfected, be paid unto and deposited in the hands of Arthur Chichester, Arthur Hill and Roger Lyndon, to be by them disposed of and employed to and for the use of the said Corporation, entire, the said sum of £3000, shall be disposed of and laid out and employed by the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty, or the *more* part of them, for the buying, purchasing and acquiring lands for and to the use of the said Corporation, which lands so to be purchased

chased and acquired we do ordain and require that.....
 be from time to time employed for the trust and be-
 nefit of the said Corporation, without making any
 alienation or Estate thereof, other than for the term
 of 21 years, and for valuable rents to be reserved to
 the said Corporation, Except it be by special license
 from the Lord Deputy, or the other chief Governor
 or Governors, of this Kingdom, and Council for the
 time being. Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
 the 1st. of February, 1637.

Adam Loftus, chancellor, Adam Loftus,
 G. Lowther, Jo. Borlase, Geo. Radcliff,
 Ro. Meridith.

NUMBER IV.

*Inscription on the monument of Sir Arthur Chichester,
 lord baron Belfast.*

Sacred to God and eternal memorie.
 Sr Arthvr Chichestor, Knight Baron of Belfast, Lo.
 High treasvre of Ireland Governovr of this Towne &
 of the Covntries adioyning descended of the avncient
 & noble Hovse of the Chichestros in the Cvntie
 of Devon, sonne of Sr Iohn Chichester of Raleiche Kt.
 & of his wife GartrydCovrtney grand child of Sr Edwd.
 Chichestor & of his wife Elisabeth deavghter of Iohn
 Povrgehier Earl of Bath. After the flight
 of the Earla of Tiron & Terconnel
 & other Arch traytors theire Accomplice
 having svppressed O'Dovghartie & other northern rebels
 & settld the plantacon of this province & well &
 Happily Governed this Kingdome in florishing estate
 vnder Iames ovr King the space of 11 years
 & more. Whilst hee was Lo Depvtie & Gov. generall
 theirof, retyred himself into his private Government
 &

& being mindful of his mortalitie represented vnto him by the vnymely death of Arthvr his sonne the only hope of his Hovse. who lived not ffull 2 monlhs after his Birth. As Allsoe of his noble and valient Brother Sr John Chichester Knight, late Sergeant Maior of the Armye in this Kingdome & the praceedent Governovr of this Towne. hath caused this Chappell to be repaired & this vnt & monvment to be made and erected as well in remembrance of them whose statues are expresse 1 & theire bodyes interred. As allsoe a resting place for the body it self & his most dear & best beloved wife the noble and vertuous Lady Lettice, eldest daughter of Sr John Perrot, Knight sometyme worthye Depvtie of this Kingdome which they shall here rest in peace vntill the second coming of theire crvfcified redeemer whome theye most constantly believe there to beehold with their bodily eyes to their endless Blessedness & everlasting comfort.

Gladys mevs non salvabitme.

Fatum mortis a Domino iunctum est.

If that desire, or chanche thee hither lead :
Vpon this marble monvment to tread :
Let admiration thy best thoughts still feed :
While weeping thou. This epitaph doest reade :
& let distilling teares. Thy commiaes be.
As tribute dve. vnto this Eligie.

Epitaph.

Within this bedd of death. A viceroy lyes.
Whose fame shall everlive. Virtue nere dyes :
For he did virtue and religion noris-he :
& made this land late rude, with peace to florish.
The wildest rebell. He be power did tame
& by trve jvstice gayned an honord name :
Then now. Though he in heaven with angells be.
Let vs on earth still love his memorie.

By

By him intered His noble Ladye is.
 Whoe pertake with him in heavenly blisse.
 For while the earth, vnto them was a seat.
 Blessed they were, being both good and great.

With thevn doth rest. Their one & only sonne.
 Whose life was short. & soe his glass soone rvn :
 The heavens not earth. Was his allotted right.
 For which he badd the world soe soone Goodnight.

Intomed by them here allsoe doth remayn.
 His worthy Brother, by base rebels slayn.
 As he in martiall. & brave warrelike feiht.
 Opposde theire evrie in his cvntreys right.

& in memoriall of theire endless praise.
 This monvment is left to after Dayes.

*Inscription on a tablet of white marble, to the memory
 of Arthur, third earl of Donegall, who
 was killed in Spain, 1706.*

Memoriam Perenni
 Arthuri Comitis de Donegall, Vicecomitis Chichester
 De Carrickfergus, Bars. de Belfast; Comitatus Antri-
 mensis Locumtenantis, Urbis Carrickfergus Praefecti,
 Et Serenissimæ Annæ Angliæ, &c. Reginæ Copiarum
 In Hispanias missar. Legati.

Qui in Barcelona Ubre Hispanica jacet
 sepultus; ille anno 1704, Calpe eo tempore ab
 unitis Hispaniarum et Gilliæ viribus oppugnata,
 in Urbem felicissimum intulet auxilium, qua salutem
 obcessis, obcessoribus ruinam et dedecus comparavit:
 Anno 1705, in Catalonia proiectus apud obsidionem
 Barcelonæ de Re Militari insigniter meritus est:
 Post Urbem captam Gironæ et Locorum adjacentium
 præfectoris constitutis summa Vigilantia et Virtute
 bellicas Res administravit, et cum ex aduerso Barcelona
 a duce Andegavensi (Rege Catholico Titulari) Re obessa
 et

et a Rege Carolo III defensa esset, se cum plurimis cohortibus in Urbem conjecit, adeoque Rem Austriacam periclitantem restituit; ibi Propugnaculi Monjuich præfacturam suscipiens tandem Hostium aggressus sustinuit, donec numero et repetitis conatibus oppressus animo vel in articulo mortis invictus, florentibus lauris cumulatus, immaturo Ævo et proprio Marte non inultus periit anno 1706, 10mo. die Aprilis, ætatis sua 40.

Cui Jure matrimoniali et Honoribus successit

ARTHURUS Filius ejus natu maximus.

Posuit e sumptibus propriis Uxor sua fidissima Domina Catharina e Gente Forbesiana, filia unica Arthuris Comitis de Granard, Vicecomitis De Granard et Hamlin, et Baronis de Clanihu.

NUMBER V.

Inscription on the mural monument of the GARDNERS.

M. S.

Prope hoc Marmor jacet
Honesta Stirpe

ANDREAS GARDNER

Assiduus Dei Cultor,

Amantissimus Patriæ,
in adversis Strenuus

Deo fidens

Omnibus Charus,

Superstitibus duobus relictis filijs
JOHANNE (viz.) et ROBERTO,

Et Quator filiabus

MARGARETA SARA
ANNA et ELIZABETHA,

Et uxore moestissima

Quam æquo studio amplectentem,
Castissimo animi ardore

unice

unice coluit
 Qui diu cum gravi valetudine
 Conflictatus,
 Omne terrestre negotium dereliquit
 ut cælestia intueretur,
 Cumque sexagesimum sextum ætatis sūce
 Annum peregisset :
 Mortem piam placidam, ac tranquillam
 4to. Februarij, 1682. Obiit
 Hocce Marmor in piam Patris Memoriam
 ROBERTUS filius minor natu,
 Londini, Argimer,
 Anno Christianæ salutis 1713.
 Erigendum Curavit.

NUMBER VI.

Extract from the Will of Henry Gill, esquire, Alderman of Carrickfergus.

AND all the rest and residue of my real and personal estate whatsoever or wheresoever, I give and devise in Trust to the persons hereinafter mentioned Trustees* and their successors Trustees, to be by them applied to the use and uses hereinafter named, that is to say; For the annual Support and Maintainance, for ever, of fourteen aged men decayed in their circumstances, and that have been either born in or inhabitants of the Town and Parish of Carrickfergus, from their Youth. AND it is my will and desire, as also my request, to the present Trustees, and their successors Trustees, that none be admitted to this charity, now or at any time to come, but such men as while they were

* Trustees, George Spaight, Henry Ellis, John Campbell, Archibald Edminstone, Conway Richard Dobbs, Richard Fletcher, and Mariot Dalway.

were able were careful industrious and diligent in following their several Trades, occupations or callings, and that were not inclined or given to idleness, or Drunkenness in their youthful days, or at any time after, and that were remarkable for their inoffensiveness and good Behaviour, and that did not at any time from malicious wickedness injure their Neighbours or any other in their character or properties. And it is my desire and will, that no common beggars asking alms from house to house, be admitted to the said Charity.

And in case of the removal or death of any of the above mentioned Trustess, the remaining Trustees, or any *three* of them, shall have power to elect or chuse one or more in the place or stead of those Trustees removed or dead, to make and continue the number of Trustees above mentioned for *ever*. No less than *three* Trustees to admit any to the above Charity.

The present trustees to this Charity are E. D. Wilson, esquire, H. C. Ellis, esquire, Noah Dalway, esquire, Rev. Richard Dobbs, Richard Dobbs, esquire, and George Joy, esquire.

NUMBER VII.

Memorial against the Castle being made into a Barrack.

To his Excellency John Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of his Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland.

We the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty, of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, beg leave to state to your Excellency, that the Castle

of

of Carrickfergus is a Building of great Antiquity, a memorable and Interesting monument of Ancient times—That it is the only Ancient fort on this part of the Island which now remains in a state of Preservation, and in the troubles of former ages afforded Protection and Security to our Ancestors.—That we have heard with Concern of an intention of Converting it into a Barrack, and that workmen are actually employed to Break out a number of windows in the Walls which will not only Deface its Ancient and respectable appearance, but also as we apprehend, endanger the Entire Building.—That from the Great thickness of the Walls and the small dimensions of the Rooms, we consider it peculiarly unfit and Inconvenient for the purpose of a Barrack, and that we are well informed the addition of £200 to the sum now to be expended on it would erect more suitable and better accomodations for the Military on the scite of the former Barracks or in any other situation that might be deemed eligible.—That the Corporation of Carrickfergus has always been forward to testify their Loyalty to his Majesty, and good Disposition to the Military when quartered among them by every means in their power.

That Lodging and accomodations for Soldiers at a reasonable rate might be had in the Town, until a Barrack be Built, without altering and thereby destroying the Castle.

That his Majesty's Castle here is the principal Magazine for Military stores in the North of Ireland, and that making Fire places and burning fuel in it while it continues to be a Military Store, might eventually hazard the safety not only of the Castle itself, but also of the Town and Inhabitants.

May it therefore please your Excellency to take the above into consideration, and to give such orders and directions relative thereto as may prevent the Defacing and demolishing an Ancient fort, Dear to the Inhabitants of this Corporation from the Records and Remembrance

membrance of former times, and an interesting Object of Attention to the Antiquary and even to Strangers.

And your Memorialists as in duty bound will pray, &c.

Sealed with our Seal of the Office of Mayoralty, and signed by us in the Name and on the behalf of the inhabitants of the Corporation. This 22nd day of January 1793 (Three).

William Kirk, Mayor	
Alexander Gunning, Deputy Recorder	
Thomas Kirk,	Sheriffs
Robert Clements,	
Daniel Kirk, Town-clerk	
Henry Ellis,	Aldermen
Francis Shaw,	
Marict Dalway,	Burgesses
Henry C. Ellis,	
John Campbell,	Masters of
Richard Dobbs (Dean),	
S. Cupples,	the five
Barry Martin,	
Robert M'Gowan,	Incorporated
Nathaniel Caters,	
John M'Dowell,	Gilde
Thomas M'Cracken,	
William Moore,	

NUMBER VIII.

A Rector acknowledging his Appointment by the Corporation.

Edward Edgworth, Clark, professor of Divinity to all christiar people that shall hear or read these presents Greeting in our Lord God everlasting. Whereas the Maior, and Bvrgesses of the Town of Cragfergv

Cragfergs have of their own free motion Presented me vnder the Common Seal of their Town vnto the Rectorie and Parsonage of the said Town of Cragfergs which has been long void and in their gift. Know yow that I the said Edward in consideration of their friendly dealing herein do by these presents faithfully Promise vnto the said Maior and Bvrgesses, that So long as I shall be Parson and Incumbent thereof I will either in my own person discharge the Dvty thereof, or else in my absence svbstitvte and leave for me in the Same svch a svficient minister as shall be avthorised to minister the Sacraments and fvlly and wholly to do svch things as to a minister of the Gospell appertaineth.—In witness Whereof I have herevnto svbscribed my name the seventh day of September 1590, and in the 32 (second) yeere of the Raigne of ovr Soveraigne Ladye Elizabeth Queene of Englande, France and Irelande, Defender of the Faith &c:

EDWARD EDGWORTH.*

NUMBER IX.

List of Members of Parliament from 1599 to the present time.

1599—Henry Upton

1613—Thomas Hibbets
Humphrey Johnston

1639—William Sambeck
John Davys

1661—Hercules Davys
Arthur Upton

1703

* In 1598, Queen Elizabeth appointed E. Edgworth, Bishop of Down and Connor, yet he continued to hold the Rectory of this place.—*Wore's Bishops.*

1703—Henry Davys
 Edward Lyndon

1710—Henry Davys
 Alexander Denton

1715—Alexander Dalway
 Archibald Edmonston

1717—Archibald Edmonston
 Edward Lyndon

1727—Arthur Dobbs
 John Lyndon

1741—Arthur Dobbs
 Arthur Upton *

1761—Mariot Dalway
 Arthur Upton

1768—Conway R. Dobbs
 Hon. John Chichester

1776—Conway R. Dobbs
 Barry Yelverton

1783—Conway R. Dobbs
 Barry Yelverton

1784—Waddle Cunningham, in the room of B. Yelverton, promoted to a seat on the Bench.

1785—Ezekiel D. Wilson in the room of W. Cunningham, declared not duly elected.

1790—Alexander Hamilton.
 Ezekiel Davys Wilson.

1797—Ezekiel Davys Wilson.
 Lord Spencer S. Chichester

1798—Lord Belfast in the room of Lord Spencer S. Chichester, resigned.

1799—Noah Dalway in the room of Lord Belfast promoted to the Peerage.

1801

* 1741, Francis Clements, esq. was elected in the room of John Lyndon, esq. deceased ; Robert Dalway, esq. who had lost the election, petitioned the house of commons, complaining of an undue election and return, and the committee appointed to examine the same declared that neither were duly elected. Another election took place and George Evans was returned, but he was soon after expelled the house and Arthur Upton esquire, was elected in his room.

1801--Noah Dalway; the first member who went from hence to the Imperial Parliament.

1802—Lord Spencer S. Chichester.

1807 April—James Craig, in the room of Lord Spencer S. Chichester, resigned.

1807 May—James Craig.—This gentleman was elected twice in the space of a few weeks, in consequence of a dissolution of parliament, which took place almost immediately after his first election.

NUMBER X.

Aldermen and Burgesses of Carrickfergus in 1669.

Aldermen.

Arthur Earl of Donegall
 James Dobbin
 Edmond Davies
 Anthony Horseman
 Clement Bashford
 John Byrtt
 William Dobbin
 Hercules Davies
 Henry Davies
 Anthony Hall
 Sir Arthur Chichester
 William Hill
 Richard Dobbs
 Solomon Faith
 Ezekiel Davies
 Henry Clements
 Andrew Willoughby

Burgesses.

Michael Karr,
 John Tysoe

Jasper

Jasper Harper.
 Samuel Treherne.
 William Thompson.
 John Magee.
 Cornelius Bashford.
 Henry Burnes.
 James McCullogh.
 Andrew Gardner.
 Richard Pendleton.
 William Bennet.
 William Hilditch.
 John Jowland.
 John Henderson.
 John Davies.
 Symon Richison.
 Thomas M'Manus.
 George Walsh.
 Thomas Harper.
 Edward Hall.
 John Williamson.

*Aldermen and Burgesses of Carrickfergus, in 1811 ;
with their Residence and when made.*

Aldermen.

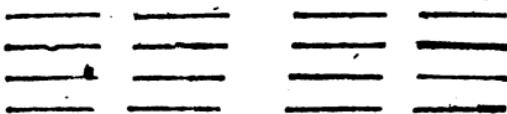
Ezekiel D. Wilson, esq. C. fergus, 28th Sept. 1765.
 Marquis of Hertford, London, 28th Sept. 1765.
 Sir William Kirk, knt. C. fergus, 14th July, 1778.
 Marquis of Donegall, Belfast, 17th Sept. 1792.
 Henry Clements Ellis, esq. Prospect, 18th Sept. 1791.
 Earl Massereene, Annadale, 22d Sept. 1794.
 Noah Dalway, esq. Bellahill, 11th Sept. 1801.
 Arthur Chichester esq. Belfast, 11th Sept. 1801.
 Lord Blaney, Castle Blaney, 30th August, 1802.
 Thos. B. Adair, esq. Loughermore, 30th Aug. 1802.

Alexander

Alexander Gunning, esq. C. fergus, 30th Aug. 1802.
 Edward May, esq. Belfast, 15th Sept. 1806.
 Rev. Edward May, Belfast, 18th August, 1808.
 Richard G. Kerr, esq. Redhall, 18th Aug. 1808.
 Rev. R. Dobbs, Carrickfergus, 17th June, 1809.
 Thomas L. Stewart, esq. Belfast, 1st Feb. 1811.
 George Bristow, esq. Belfast, 22d April, 1811.

Burgesses.

Thomas Kirk, esq. Carrickfergus, 10th July, 1769.
 Edward Craig, esq. Carrickfergus, 28th March, 1775.
 Sir R. Kingsmill, —— 24th September, 1789.
 David Gordon, esq. Summerfield, 24th Sept. 1795.
 John Alexander, esq. Belfast, 20th January, 1797.
 Robert M'Gowan, esq. C. fergus, 12th Sept. 1797.
 Samuel Allen, esq. Ballymoney, 12th Sept. 1797.
 George Burleigh, esq. Burleigh-hill, 12th Sept. 1799.
 Hon. J. Jocyline, Dundalk, 12th Sept. 1799.
 Rev. G. M'Cartney, Broughshane, 12th Sept. 1799.
 James Craig, esq. Scoutbush, 27th Sept. 1802.
 Capt. A. Macneven, Gibraltar, 27th Sept. 1802.
 Thomas B. Martin, esq. Belfast, 27th Sept. 1802.
 Cortland M. Skinner, esq. Belfast 27th Sept. 1802.
 Rev. Snowden Cupples, Lisburn, 29th Nov. 1804.
 Richard Dobbs, esq Castle Dobbs, 29th Nov. 1804.
 Henry Adair, esq. Loughermore, 11th Sept. 1806.
 Thomas Verner, esq. Belfast, 15th Sept. 1806.
 John Campbell, esq. Carrickfergus, 27th Aug. 1808.
 Rev. Samuel Smyth, Belfast, 27th August, 1808.



NUMBER

NUMBER XVII.

Mayors and Sheriffs of Carrickfergus, from 1568, to 1811.

<i>Years elected.</i>	<i>Mayors.</i>	<i>Sheriffs.</i>
1568,	Thomas Stephenson,	{ John Todd, or Teader. Nicholas Wills.
1569,	John Teade,	{ Nicholas Rogers, John Floyd,
1570,	Richard Sendall,	{ Wolston Elderton, Cornelius O'Kane.
1571,	Edward Brown,	{ William Dobbin, Patrick Savage.
1572,	Capt. William Piers,	{ Wolstone Elderton, John Dyer.
1573,	Thomas Stephenson,	{ George Grafton, William Fielders.
1574,	William Piers, junior,	{ Humphery Potts, John Cockrill.
1575,	William Piers, junior,	{ Humphery Potts, John Dishford.— Potts died 2d Feb. J. Cockrill succeeded.
1576,	William Dobbin,	{ John Dishford, John Dyer.
1577,	William Piers, junior,	{ Robert Magee, Robert Warcope.
1578,	Nicholas Wills,	{ Humphery Johnston, Michael Savage.
1579,	Capt. Thos. Sackford,	{ Barnaby Ward, Thomas Stephenson.
1580,	William Dobbin,	{ Humphery Johnston, John Dyer.
1581,	Capt. Thos. Sackford, died 15th June, suc- ceeded by N. Wills.	{ John Savage, Philip Magee.
1582,	Capt. William Piers,	{ John Dishford, James Dobbin.

1683,

1583, William Dobbin,	{ John Dyer, Richard Tomson.
1584, Nicholas Dawtry,	{ Matthew Jones, John Stuly.
1585, William Dobbin,	{ John Dishford, Michael Savage.
1586, Thomas Stephenson,	{ Humphery Johnston, John Stully.
1587, John Davadys,	{ John Dyer, James Dobbin.
1588, Thomas Stephenson,	{ Thomas Vaughan, John Lugg.
1589, Capt. Charles Egerton	{ James Dobbin, Roger Cooper.
1590, Matthew Jones,	{ William Savage, Henry Ockford.
1591, Humphery Johnston,	{ Moses Hill, Roger Cooper.
1592, Capt. John Dalway,	{ Alexander Haynes, James Dobbin.
1593, Nicholas Wills—died 26th Jan. succeeded by Michael Savage.	{ John Hooper, James Rice.
1594, John Savage,	{ Robert Wills, Richard Thomas.— Wills died the 7th of June, John Dyer, succeeded.
1595, Thomas Stephenson,	{ Roger Cooper, Richard Conlan.
1596, Capt. Chas. Egerton,	{ Thomas Vaughan, Thomas Whittor.
1597, Humphery Johnston,	{ Richard Thomas, Thomas Gravott. Richard Thomas died and Henry Ockford succeeded.
1598, John Savage,	{ Richard Newton, Owen Magee.

1599, Humphery Johnston,	Henry Spearpoint, Sidney Russel.
1600, Captain John Dalway,	Richard Newton, Richard Father.
1601, Capt. Gregory Norton,	Richard Father, Richard Newton.
1602, John Haper,	Michael White, Ralph Story.— Story died 16th March and Thomas Gravott succeeded.
1603, Moses Hill,	Dudley Yerworth, Robert Lyndon.
1604, John Savage,	Thomas Whittor, Clement Foard.
1605, James Byrtt,	Thomas M'Manus, Thomas Cooper.
1606, James Byrtt, Thomas Whittor, deputy.	Owen Magee, Leonard Gale.
1607, Thomas Wills,	Nicholas Dobbin, Dermot Hayne.
1608, Sir Foulk Conway,	Robert Ellis, Walter Hilman.
1609, Sir Foulk Conway,	Jasper Hap, Thomas Powel.
1610, Richard Taaffe,	Bartholomew Johnson, Richard Whittor.
1611, Michael White,	William Hurley, Edward Hodgson.
1612, Robert Lyndon,	Ezekiel Davys, Thomas Bashford.
1613, Thomas Cooper,	William Dobbin, sen. William Stephenson.
1614, Sir Hercules Langford	Clement Foard, Anthony Dobbin.
1615, Humphery Johnston,	Thomas M'Manus, Thomas Paps.
1616, Humphery Norton,	William Hurley, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
	1617.

1617, Rt. Hon. Arthur Chichester,	{ Mathew Johnston, John Redworth.
1618, Thos. Whittor,—died 19th July, succeeded by Michael White,	{ Nicholas Dobbin, Cornelius O'Kane.
1619, Sir H. Clotworthy,	{ William Hurley, Edward Wilkison.
1620, James Byrtt,	{ Edward Hodgson, Ingraham Horsman.
1621, Thomas Hooper,	{ Cornelius O'Kane, Jas. Savage—Savage died 16th Feb. and W. Storr succeeded.
1622, Michael White,	{ Robert Savage, Joseph Davys.
1623, Sir Hercules Langford	{ Richard Spearpoint, William Clough.
1624, Sir Hercules Langford	{ Marmaduke Newton, Edward Mason.
1625, Thomas Kirkpatrick,	{ Edward Hodgson, Andrew Dixon.
1626, Anthony Dobbin,	{ Cornelius Herdman, John Mancell.
1627, Ingraham Horsman, died—succeeded by Mathew Johnson.	{ James Richardson, Ralph Kilman,
1628, Mathew Johnson,	{ John Turner, John Edgar.
1629, Sir Moses Hill,	{ William Penry, William Catteart.
1630, James Byrtt,	{ Thomas Whitager, Anthony Hall.
1631, Sir Hercules Langford	{ Joshua Warton, Clements Bashford.
1632, Cornelius Horsman, died—succeeded by Mathew Johnson,	{ Richard Spearpoint, Marmaduke Newton.
1633, Thomas Kirkpatrick,	{ John Davys, John Parks.

1634, William Henry,	William Harper, William Ashworth.
1635, Thomas Whitager,	Thomas Gravott, William Bashford.
1636, Arthur Chichester,	Thomas Richardson, William Williams.
1637, Richard Spearpoint,	Edward Johnson, John Hall.
1638, Roger Lyndon,	William Harper, William Penry, jun.
1639, Sir Roger Langford, R. Lyndon, deputy,	Thomas Gravott, Humphrey Johnson.
1640, John Davys,	Robert Savage, Thomas Baker.
1641, John Davys,	Michael Savage, John Bulworthy.
1642, Roger Lyndon,	William Bashford, Patrick F. Savage.
1643, Roger Lyndon,	— — — — —
1644, Thomas Kirkpatrick,	James Fitz, Nicholas Dobbin, John Savage.
1645, Mathew Johnson,	William Bashford, Thomas Tennison.
1646, Richard Spearpoint	John Orpin, John Boyd.
1647, Richard Spearpoint,	— — — — —
1648, Roger Lyndon,	James Dobbin, William Cathcart.
1649, William Harper,	John Orpin, James Crooks.
1650, William Harper,	Robert Walsh, Rowland M'Quillen.
1651, Roger Lyndon,	Edmond Davys, Thomas Dobbin.
1652, John Dalway,	John Bulworthy, jun. Anthony Hall.

1653, Roger Lyndon,	{ Rowland M'Quilln, John Hail.
1654, John Bulworthy,	{ John Byrtt, Peter Taylor.
1655, John Bulworthy,	{ Thomas Dobbin, Robert Wittor.
1656, John Orpin,	{ William Dobbin, Thomas Griffith.
1657, John Orpin,	{ Andrew Gardner, Joshua Hap.
1658, Joseph Harris,	{ John Wadman, Samuel Treherne.
1659, John Dobbin,	{ William Thomson, Michael Karr.
1660, John Dalway,	{ Richard Johnson, Thomas Dobbin.
1661, John Dalway,	{ Rowland M'Quillin, William Thomson.
1662, James Dobbin,	{ Rowland M'Quillin, Thomas Dobbin.
1663, Hercules Davys,	{ _____
1664, John Dalway,	{ Thomas Dobbin. Richard Johnson.
1665, Anthony Hall,	{ John Magee, Cornelius Bashford.
1666, Anthony Hall,	{ Richard Westbrook, Henry Burnes,
1667, William Dobbin,	{ Ezekiel Davys, Richard Pendleton.
1668, Robert Walsh,	{ William Hilditch, Samuel Treherne.
1669, Anthony Horsman,	{ John Stubbs, John Henderson.
1670, Anthony Horsman,	{ _____
1671, Richard Dobbs,	{ Sym. Richison, William Bennett.
1672, Henry Davys,	{ Thomas M'Manus, John Smyth.

1673.

1673	Wm. Hill, Anthony Horsman, deputy.	{ James McCullogh, John Davys.
1674,	Wm. Hill, Anthony Horsman, deputy.	{ George Walsh, Edward Hall.
1675,	John Byrtt,	{ Thomas Harper, Andrew Denison.
1676,	John Byrtt.	{ John Smith, John Tyso.
1677,	Solomon Faith,	{ James McCullogh, William Dawson.
1678,	Solomon Faith,	{ Robert Williams, Cornelius Bashford.
1679,	Hercules Davys,	{ Richard Pendleton, John Magee.
1680,	Henry Clements,	{ Andrew Clements, John Byrtt.
1681,	Samuel Davys,	{ John Dobbin, Henry Burnes.
1682,	Richard Dobbs,	{ John Davys, William Johnson.
1683,	Andrew Willoughby,	{ John Karr, Edward Hall.
1684,	Edmond Davys	{ Symon Richison, John Henderson.
1685,	Earl Donegall, Solo- mon Faith, deputy.	{ James McCullough, John Karr.
1686,	John Davys,	{ James McCullogh, Richard Kane.
1687,	Richard Dobbs.	{ Richard Horsman, Marmaduke Newton
1688,	Richard Dobbs,	-----
1689,	Richard Dobbs,	-----
1690,	Richard Dobbs,	-----
1691,	Henry Davys,	{ Samuel Davys. Wm. Tisdall.

1692, Andrew Clements,	Solomon Bashford, John Brown.
1693, Marmaduke Newton,	David Hood, Thomas McCally.
1694, Marmaduke Newton,	Wm. Dawson, James Erwin.
1695, Richard Horsman,	Cornelius Bashford, Robert Williams.
1696, Henry Clements—died Nov. 2d. succeeded by Samuel Davys.	David Hood, James Erwin.
1697, Hon. J. H. Chichester,	Arthur Davys, John Davys.
1698, Henry Davys,	James Gibbon, John Chaplin.
1699, Dr. Thomas Dancer,	Solomon Bashford, James Erwin.
1700, Cornelius Crymble,	John Bashford, Nathaniel Byrtt.
1701, Captain John Davys, Sam. Davys Deputy	David Hood, Thomas Bashford,
1702, Andrew Clements,	— — — — —
1703, Andrew Clements,	— — — — —
1704, Edward Clements,	John Chaplin, Thomas Bashford.
1705, Edward Clements,	— — — — —
1706, Richard Horsman,	Thomas Young, Nicholas Brown.
1707, Richard Bowman,	Thomas Young, Nicholas Brown.
1708, Cornelius Crymble,	Thomas Bashford, John Bashford.
1709, Cornelius Crymble,	Thomas Bashford, John Bashford.
1710, Edward Clements,	Thomas Young, William Bashford.

1711, John Chaplin,	{ Rigby Dobbin, Nicholas Brown.
1712, Samuel Davys,	{ Charles Howard, James Wilson.
1713, Samuel Davys,	{ Ezekiel D. Wilson, John Brown, junior.
1714, John Davys,	{ Thomas Young, John Bashford.
1715, Andrew Clements,	{ Rigby Dobbin, Nicholas Brown.
1716, Francis Ellis,	{ David Morrison, William Bashford.
1717, Francis Ellis,	{ David Morrison, William Spencer,
1718, John Chaplin,	{ Rigby Dobbin, Andrew Newton.
1719, Francis Clements, Francis Ellis, deputy,	{ David Morrison, William Bashford.
1720, Arthur Dobbs, Francis Ellis, deputy,	{ David Morrison, William Magee.
1721, John Lyndon, John Chaplin, deputy,	{ William Bashford, James Erwin.
1722, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ David Morrison, Thomas Bashford.
1723, Anthony Horsman,	{ Willoughby Chaplin, Nathaniel Byrtt.
1724, Rigby Dobbin, John Chaplin, deputy.	{ David Morrison, John Coleman.
1725, Valentine Jones, Ezekiel D. Wilson dep.	{ John Chaplin, George Spaight.
1726, Francis Ellis,	{ Nathaniel Byrtt, William Magee.
1727, Francis Clements,	{ Henry Gill, George Spaight.
1728, Arthur Dobbs, Francis Clements, deputy,	{ Willoughby Chaplin, Nathaniel Byrtt.
1729, Francis Lord Conway F. Clements deputy.	{ David Morrison, Clements Courtney.

1730,

1730, John Lyndon, Francis	{	John Chaplin, Clements, deputy,	{	Clements Courtney.
1731, Francis Ellis, Francis	{	John Chaplin, Clements, deputy,	{	Nathaniel Byrtt.
1732, Arthur Dobbs, Geo.	{	Clements Courtney,	{	John Coleman.
		Spaight, deputy,	{	Nathaniel Byrtt, John Coleman.
1733, Willoughby Chaplin,	{		{	Nathaniel Byrtt, Hercules Clements.
1734, George Spaight,	{		{	Richard Chaplin, John Seeds.
1735, Willoughby Chaplin,	{		{	Nathaniel Byrtt, Richard Chaplin.
1736, Francis Ellis,	{		{	Davys Wilson, Richard Chaplin.
1737, Henry Ellis,	{		{	Edward Jones, Davys Wilson.
1738, George Spaight,	{		{	Davys Wilson, Richard Chaplin not appearing to be sworn in, Ed. Jones continued.
1739, Henry Gill,	{		{	R. chard Chaplain, Nathaniel Byrtt.
1740, Francis Clements.	{		{	William M'Cartney, Nathaniel Byrtt.
1741, Arthur Dobbs,	{		{	Richard Chaplin, Davys Wilson.
1742, Willoughby Chaplin,	{		{	Richard Chaplin, John Seeds.
1743, Captain John Davys not appearing to be sworn in on the 29th Sept. Willoughby Chaplin continued.	{		{	Richard Chaplin, John Seeds.
1744, Hon. John Chichester not appearing to be sworn into Office, Willoughby Chaplin continued.	{		{	Richard Chaplin, John Seeds.

1745,

1745, Arthur Earl of Done-	gall, not appearing to be sworn into office Willoughby Chaplin continued.	Richard Chaplin,
		John Seeds.
1746, Hon. J. Chichester,		Richard Chaplin
W. Chaplin, deputy,	John Seeds.	John Seeds.
1747, Arthur Earl of Done-		Richard Chaplin,
gall, W. Chaplin, dep.		John Seeds.
1748, Edward Brice,	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
		John Seeds.
1749, Willoughby Chaplin,	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
1750, Arthur, Earl of Done-		John Seeds.
gall, W. Chaplin, dep.	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
1751. Willoughby Chaplin,		John Seeds.
1752, Willoughby Chaplin,	Henry Burleigh,	Henry Burleigh,
1753, Valentine Jones, W.		John Seeds.
Chaplin, deputy,	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
1754, Henry Ellis,		John Seeds.
1755, Arthur Earl of Done-	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
gall, not appearing		Thomas Ludford.
H. Ellis, continued.		
1756, Arthur Earl of Done-	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
gall, not appearing		John Seeds.
H. Ellis continued.		
1757, Willoughby Chaplin,	Ezekiel Wilson,	Ezekiel Wilson,
		John Seeds.
1758, Hill Wilson,	— — —	— — —
1759, Francis Price, W.		— — —
Chaplin. deputy.	— — —	— — —
1760, Arthur Earl of Done-		— — —
gall, not appearing,	— — —	— — —
F. Price continued,		— — —
W. Chaplin, deputy.		

1761,

Q

1761,	Francis Earl of Hert-	} F. Price continued, W. Chaplin deputy.	=====
	ford not appearing,		=====
			=====
1762,	Francis Earl of Hert-	} F. Price continued, W. Chaplin, deputy.	=====
	ford not appearing,		=====
			=====
1763,	Arthur Earl of Done-	} gall not appearing, F. Price, continued, W. Chaplin, deputy.	=====
	gall		=====
			=====
1764,	Francis Price, W.	} Chaplin, deputy.	=====
			=====
1765,	Arthur Earl of Done.	} gall. W. Chaplin, dep.	Ezekiel Wilson, John Seeds.
1766,	Arthur Earl of Done.	} gall, W. Chaplin, dep. H. Ellis, dep. from 3d. November.	Ezekiel Wilson, John Seeds.
1767,	Arthur Earl of Done.	} gall, E. D. Wilson dep.	Ezekiel Wilson, John Seeds.
1768,	Arthur Earl of Done.	} gall. W. Chaplin dep.	Stewart Banks, John Seeds.
1769,	Ezekiel D. Wilson,	} Stewart Banks, John Seeds.	
1770,	Hercules Ellis,	} John Seeds, William Craig.	
1771,	Kenneth A. Price, Con-	} way R. Dobbs, dep.	John Seeds, William Craig.
1772,	Ezekiel D. Wilson,	} John Seeds, William Craig.	
1773,	Henry Ellis,	} John Seeds, William Craig.	
1774,	Hercules Ellis,	} John Seeds, William Craig.	
1775,	Ezekiel D. Wilson,	} John Seeds, Thomas Kirk.	

1776,

1776, Edward Brice Dobbs,	{ John Seeds, Thomas Kirk.
1777, Ezekiel D. Wilson	{ John Seeds, Thomas Kirk.
1778, Edward Brice Dobbs,	{ John Seeds, Thomas Kirk.
1779, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ John Seeds, Thomas Kirk.
1780, William Kirk,	{ John Seeds, Thomas Kirk — This year John Seeds died.
1781, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1782, William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1783, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1784, William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1785, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1786, William Kirk,	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1787, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1788, Sir Wm. Kirk, knt.	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1789, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1790, Sir William Kirk,	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1791, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Robert Clements, Thomas Legg.
1792, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Legg, Thomas Kirk.
1793, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1794, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.

1795, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1796, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert Clements.
1797, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, William Craig.
1798, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1799, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1800, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1801, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1802, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1803, Marquis of Donegall, Sir W. Kirk deputy,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1804, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1805, Marquis of Donegall, Sir W. Kirk deputy,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1806, Noah Dalway,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1807, Sir William Kirk,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1808, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1809, Noah Dalway,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin.
1810, Ezekiel D. Wilson,	{ Thomas Kirk, Barry Martin—He died this year, succeeded by R. M'Gowan.
1811, Noah Dalway, elect,	{ Thomas Kirk, Robert M'Gowan.

NUMBER XII.

A list of the Fish found in the Bay of Carrickfergus.

“ These rolling spheres, that from on high shed down
 “ Their kindly influence; not these alone,
 “ Which strike ev'n eyes incurious, but each Moss,
 “ Each Shell, each crawling Insect, holds a rank
 “ Important in the plan of Him, who fram'd
 “ This scale of Beings; holds a rank, which lost,
 “ Would break the chain.”

Delphinus.

Phocæna, Pillock, Porpoise, or Porpus; sometimes seen in considerable numbers, during summer, pursuing other fish.

Orca, Grampus, an occasional visitor.**Petromyzon.**

Marinus, Lamprey, Lampre-eel; body eel shaped; reckoned poisonous, doubtless without any foundation, as it was formerly esteemed a delicacy; rare.

Gastrobranchus.

Caecus, Sucker, Hag-fish; eel shaped, enters the mouth of fishes when caught on the hook, and eats all save skin and bone; sometimes found adherring to the Skate.

Raia.

Batis, Dun Skate; very large, not common.

Rubus, Rough Skate; the back of this fish is covered with tubercles; plenty.

Clavata, Thornbacked Skate; pretty, common.

Squalus.

Squatina, Monk, or Angel-fish; has some resemblance to the Ray fish; rare.

Squalus.

Squalus.

Acanthias, Piked Dog-fish, or Gabboch ; body blackish, dotted with white spots ; frequently seen.

Canicula, Spotted Dog-fish ; body reddish brown, with large black spots ; common.

Catulus, lesser spotted Dog-fish ; very like the last, but smaller ; common. The last three are eaten, and esteemed a remedy for the flux.

Mustelus, Smooth Shark, Stinkard ; not common. The last name is taken from its leaving a bad smell on the hands after handling.

Maximus, Basking Shark ; sometimes seen during summer lying near the surface of the water.

Vulpes, Sea-fox, Thresher ; sometimes seen off the Copeland Isles.

Lophius.

Piscatorius, Peaugh, Malegoon, Frog-fish, Angler or Sea-devil ; dusky colour, skin smooth. This fish has a large head, the mouth of some of them is nearly a yard wide, slender near the tail, has wholly a very disagreeable appearance ; it is very sluggish, even when struck with an oar or boat hook, makes very little exertion to move out of the way ; it takes its prey by lurking behind stones or little sand hills, and throwing over the slender appendages on its head resembling worms, which entice the small fish to approach, when it devours them. It never takes a bait but is sometimes caught on a hook by swallowing other fish that have been taken ; pretty common, not eaten.

Caphalus.

Brevis, oblong Sun-fish ; this is a large fish and

—and appears like a large one cut through the middle; rare, not eaten.

Cyclopterus.

Lumpus, Jack Rock, Sea-owl or Lump-sucker; not very common. This fish is furnished beneath with ventral fins and an oval aperture of a fleshy muscular substance, edged with small threaded appendages, by means of which it adheres firmly to rocks and stones; length usually from eight to fourteen inches; not eaten.

Syngnathus.

Acus, Horn Sand-eel, Needle-fish; frequently taken.

Barbarus, Horn Sand-eel, longer Pipe-fish; colour olive brown, body angular; it appears best when dead; some of them are about a yard in length, very slender—sometimes taken; neither of the last are eaten.

Muraena.

Anguilla, common Eel; caught both in salt water and fresh.

Conger, Salt-water Eel, commonly caught throughout the lough.

Ammodytes.

Tobianus, Sand-eel, Launee; found in the sand at low water; common; eatable but only used for bait.

Callionymus.

Lyra, Sooter, Dragon-fish, Yellow Gurnard, Gammeous Dragonet; commonly about eight inches in length, first ray of the first dorsal fin extends almost to the tail; caught always in deep water; not eaten, rare.

Trachinus.

Draco, Sting-fish, Sting-bull, Weever; seldom exceeds three inches in length, frequently found in the sand at a low water, always beneath

neath a shell, with only its nose out. If caught by the hand or trodden on by a bare foot, it strikes and inflicts a wound with the spineous rays of the first dorsal fin, which causes a dangerous inflammation; for this reason it is usually killed by the fishermen wherever they find it; not eaten.

Gadus.

Morhua, White Cod; Common Cod, caught in plenty throughout the lough; weight from one to forty pounds; they vary much in colour according to the ground on which they feed.

Rockling Cod; the young of the former.

Aeglefinus, Haddock; rather rare.

Pollachius, Laithe, Pollack; sometimes taken in considerable numbers.

Carbonarius, Gray-lord, Glashan, Blockan or Coal-fish; frequently caught about the entrance of the lough during summer.

Merlangus, Whiting; sometimes caught.

Merluccius, Hake; oftentimes pretty plenty during summer.

Molva, Ling; taken in considerable numbers, especially during summer, the general price from three half pence, to two pence halfpenny per lb.

Tricirratus, Unicorn, Rockling, or three bearded Cod; rare.

Mustela, Cod-owen, or five bearded Cod; found on the shore at low water, seldom exceeds six or seven inches in length; used only for bait.

Blennius.

Blennius.

Gattorugine, Blenny; caught in the lobster pots, in from twelve to fourteen fathom water; length about seven inches; rare. For this fish the fishers have no name.

Gunnelus, Codlick, Clever or Spotted Blenny; taken on the strand at low water; length about five inches; only used for bait.

Gobbius.

Aphya, Gobby; found on the sand banks at low water, in considerable numbers. This fish both in habits and shape resembles the Weever, and is usually called by the fishers the Sting-fish; hence it is often killed by mistake, length about three inches.

Cottus.

Gobio, Miller's Thumb, Bull-head; caught on the shore about the rocks at low water; also taken with bait when fishing for cod near the mouth of fresh waters which it frequents; length from four to ten inches.

Scorpius, Father Lasher; this fish resembles the Miller's Thumb very much, and is often confounded with it, about the same size as the last. This and the former are said to be poisonous, perhaps without any foundation. It is likely their figure, which is rather disagreeable gave rise to the report of their bad qualities.

Zeus.

Faber, Johny Dory, John Doree; this fish seldom exceeds from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and though of rather a horrid appearance is esteemed a delicacy; rare. The late Mr. James Quinn, comedian, was the first person who introduced it to the table.

Pleuronectes.

Hippoglossus, Holibut; a large fish; some have

have been caught which weighed upwards of one hundred and a half ; rather rare.

Pleuronectes.

Platessa, Fluke, Plaise ; caught in considerable numbers.

Flessus, Flounder, or fresh water Fluke ; not plenty ; sometimes taken in Woodburn river.

Limanda, Dab ; rare ; seldom exceeds twelve inches in length.

Solea, Sole, not common ; esteemed a choice fish.

Arnoglossus, the Sole, smooth Sole ; scarce ; an indifferent fish.

Maximus, Turbot ; pretty plenty about the entrance of the bay ; a choice fish.

Rhombus, Britt, Pearl ; rare ; not so good as the former.

Knocks, Fluke ; very rare ; and seldom exceeds a foot in length ; eyes both on the left side of the head ; thin and pellucid ; supposed to be the *Pleuronectes Passer*, or Whiff.

Henfish ; rare ; esteemed a choice fish ; perhaps this is the *Sparus Raii*, Don. pl. 37 ; Bri. Zool. No. 114.

Sparus.

Auratus Sea-bream, Bawin, red Gilt-head, or Jenny Munro ; rather rare.

Pagrus, Carf, Scarf, Lusulated Gilt-head ; rare — a very pretty fish.

Labrus.

Tinca, Wrasse, Old-wife ; seldom taken.

Perca.

Perca.

Labrax, Braze, Basse; a choice fish; very rare.

Gasterosteus.

Spinachia, fifteen spined Stickle-back; small and worthless.

Scomber.

Scomber, Mackarel; a beautiful fish, sometimes taken during summer.

Trachurus, Horse Mackarel; Scad; rare.

Trigla.

Lyra, Piper; sometimes caught; a choice fish.

Cuculus, red Gurnard; very like the last, which it is often mistaken for; rather more abundant than the former.

Gurnardus, Nowd, or gray Gurnard; not so good a fish as the two former.

Salme.

Salar, Salmon; sometimes taken.

Trutta, Salmon-trout, Bull-trout; sometimes taken near the mouths of rivers.

Mugil.

Caphalus; rather rare; when these fish find themselves encompassed by a net they sometimes escape by leaping over. They go in small shoals, and root in the sand for food.

Clupea.

Harengua, Herring; taken near the entrance of the bay, from May to December; usually pretty plenty; these fish contrary to all others, issue a kind of chirp, when taken out of the water.

Pilcardus, Pilchard; rare. This fish resembles the Herring very much.

Sprattus, Sprat; a small fish; rare.

Lumbricus.

Lumbicus.

Marinus, Lug or Sea-worm. } found on dig-
Echiurus, Gray Lug. } ing in the sand;
used for bait.

Asterias,

Papposa, Star-fish; found on the shore.

Sphærulata, Star-fish; five very slender joint-
ed rays.

Caput Madusae; the rays of this fish ramify
into several thousands.

Approditæ.

Aculeata, Sea-mouse; caught when dredging,
also found in the belly of the cod-fish.

Squammata; about an inch long, scaled.

Sepia.

Officinalis, Ink-fish; Cuttle-fish, pretty com-
mon.

Media, Squid, Cuttle-fish; body round and
slender; rare.

Lolingo, Broologhan; often found on the
shore after a storm.

Medusa.

Aurita, Sea-nettle, found frequently on the
shore.

Cruciata, Sea-nettle; found same as the last.

Cancer

Pagurus, Croobin or common Crab; usually
taken in the lobster pots. Some of these have
been taken which weighed upwards of seven
pounds; eaten.

Piscum; found in the Horse Mussel; was for-
merly unjustly reckoned poisonous.

Cancer.

Cancer.

Velutinus, flying Crab, velvet Crab ; caught in the lobster pots.

Tetraodon, Smith Crab, or Hammerman ; legs slender, claws long ; found frequently on the shore at low water.

Bernhardus, crowlish Crab ; found in several kinds of shells.

Araneus ; rather rare.

Phalangium, Slender-legs, Long-legs ; body heart shaped.

Mænas ; found on the shore among the algae ; is very tenacious of life.

Astacus, Crawfish ; very rare.

Gammarus, Lobster ; caught frequently in baskets or pots, throughout the eastern part of the bay ; and sometimes about stones and rocks near low water mark. A very large one was caught lately all white ; it continued so when boiled.

Squilla, Prawn.

Crangon, Shrimp. } pretty plenty but very few are now caught.

Echinus.

Esculentus, Sea Urchin ; found adhering to rocks at low water, and caught when dredging.

Spatagus, Sea Urchin ; more rare than the former—caught dredging.

Solen,

R

Solen.

Siliqua, Scout or Razor-fish. } Both are found in the sand at low water. The former is much longer.

Vagina, Scout or Razor-fish. }

Bectes.

Maximus, Scallop, } caught when dredging ;
Subrufus, Clam. } more scarce than formerly.

Varius,

Ostrea.

Edulis, common Oyster; taken in considerable numbers by dredging : small pearls are found in some of them.

Mytilus.

Edulis, Mussel ; found on the shore.

Modiolus, Horse Mussel ; larger than the last ; dredged up with the common Oyster ; pearls are found in some of these about the size of a pea.

Cardium.

Echinatum, Cockle ; not very common.

Edule, common Cockle ; found at low water.

Mactra.

Solida, Lady-cockle ; found on the shore at ebb.

Patella.

Vulgata, common Limpet ; adheres to rocks and stones along the shore.

Turbo.

Littoreus, Wilk, Periwinkle ; plenty along the beach.

Duplicatus, Croulough churn.

Buccinum.

Undatum, Whelk, Buckey ; caught in pots for bait ; plenty.

Buccinum.

Buccinum.

Lapillus, Horse Wilk; adheres to rocks, very plenty; in a transverse gland of this animal, near the head, is a dye similar to the Tyrian purple of the ancients.

Murex.

Despectus, Horse Buekey; found on the shore Mya.

Arenaria; found about low water mark.

Lepas.

Balanus; found adhering to stones and the common Mussel.

— Balanoides; found on rocks and stones at low water.

Anatifera, the Barnacle shelf fish; the tentacula of this fish sticks out, and have some resemblance to feathers; from which appearance it was once supposed that the animal turned to the Barnacle Goose; rare.

Shells found here, on the Shore.

Bulla Liguria.

Arca Glycymeris.

Strombus Pes Pelecani, Corvorant's foot.

Trochus Tizyphinus.

— Umbilicalis, Croulough watch.

Buccinum Reticulatum.

Serpula Vermicularis.

Nerita Littoralis.

— Glaucina.

Murex Corneus.

Mactra Solida.

Venus Decussata.

— Exoleta.

Pholas Candidus.

— Crispatus.

— Dactylus.

Fossi

*Fossil Shells found on the Shore.***Anomia Gryphus.****Undulata.**

The *Cornu Ammonis*, the horn of Jupiter *Ammon*, is also found on the shore and in Woodburn river.

Several kinds of sponge and coraline are also found on the shore.

The *Phoca Vitulina*, Seal or *Sea Calf*, is frequently seen.

Besides the above the fishers mention several other fish, but as I never have seen them, they being rather rare, and some of them never taken, I am unable to inform the reader to what class they belong. The local names of these fishes are

Herring-hog, said to be a very large fish, often upwards of 20 feet long.

Bottle-nose, a large fish.

Bucker, from six to twelve feet long; very voracious.

Cobler, somewhat like the *herring-frog*, or *Malegoon*.

Pickey, a small fish like *Ling*.

NUMBER XIII.*Inquisition of the Boundaries, by the Order of Queen Elizabeth.*

It appeareth on Record amongst the Rolls on his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, that her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth, did, by her Letters Patent, bearing date, at Dublin, the eighth day of March, in the forty-fourth year of her Reign, in pursuance of certain Letters Patent of Commission, therein recited, bearing date at Dublin, aforesaid, the tenth day of June, in the forty third year of her Reign, directed to Certain Commissioners, therein mentioned, to view Survey and set out by Oath of one good and Sufficient Jury, the Certain Circuit quantity and nature of all the Lands, tenements, Commons, and pasture, and Huedelaments, anciently belonging to the Corporation of Carrickfergus; and that said Jury being accordingly sworn they did find as follows,

lows, that is to say; WE find that the Lands anciently belonging unto the Corporation of Carrickfergus is situate and bounded within the Meares and Marke following, that is to say; from the north East end of the said town leading to the sea side unto a stream or small River called Copeland water, which divideth the town lands and the lands belonging to the Bishop of Down and Connor, and then from the sea side along by the said water side to a Foard Called Annagulmywals, alias Clubb's Foard, being north north-west from the entering of Copeland water into the sea, which foard is the farthest part and bounds of the arable Lands, meadow and pasture that appertaineth to the same town that way. And from the said Clubb's Foard west south west directly along the Meare and ditch side, to the south east end of Loughmorne, and so continuing from thence still west-south west to a Meare and Marke Called Carrehasocke, alias, Larckshill, and to a hill Called Carne-sollagh, and from thence still dividing the arable Lands, meadow and pasture from the Commons, south west directly to the little Duncrewe, and over the foard of Larbricke, south-west to the foard of Turnagrawen, along the back of the Knockogh, to a Meare or Marke Faseris-neey, alias, the Deer's-Lane which is also the farthest part and bounds of the arable Lands, meadow and pasture belonging to the Town that way, and from thence turning south to a small stream or River Called Lysnasheuner, which runeth South into the sea and divideth the Town Lands and the Earl's Meadow, and from thence leading by the side north-east unto the aforesaid town of Carrickfergus. WE do also find that the Commons for Grazing, Turbarie, Heath, and all other Fewell, reacheth from the above named Foard called Annagulmywals, alias, Clubb's Foard, north north-west over the moory, Heathy, and Boggy hills to a Foard called Annalley-Tiise, alias, Johnstowne Foard, being the uttermost part and bounds.

bounds of the said Commons that way, and from thence leading south west to an old stone wall called Ralowe, and from thence, west south-west directly to a hill Called Broomsley, which is also the uttermost part and Bounds of the Commons that way, and from thence turning Sooth to the aforesigned Meare or Marke called Faseris-neey, alias, the Deer's-Lane which is all the Bounds of the Commons belonging to the same Towne, All which Lands within those bounds Marks and Meares before mentioned, with all woods, underwoods, bogs, heath, meadows, pastures, commons of grazing, and turbary, doth anciently belong and appertains to the said town and Corporation of Carrickfergus, and ever in their manurance grazing and possession; within which bounds there is a ruined and decayed Abby called Goodtorne; and St. Brides Hospital called the Spittle-house, which is found to be her Majesty's, with a small quantity of Lands to them belonging, which are bounded severally within themselves, as by the said Inquisition or Verdict of twenty and four good and sufficient men testified under their several hands and seals the twelfth day of October 1601, and returned together with the opinion or Certificate of the said Commissioners under their several hands and seals, likewise dated the 16th day of October 1601, and in the three and fortieith year of our Reign.

Wm. Dobbin, Foreman.	William Tuckman.
Thomas Vaughan.	Thomas M'Manus.
John Lugg.	Walter Holman.
Henry Ockford.	Thomas Bashford.
Richard Conlan.	Richard Butler.
Henry Spearpoint.	William Ledall.
Humphery Johnston.	John M'Carsie.
John Savage.	Brièn O'Carr.
Thomas Stephenson.	John Clark.
James Birte.	Turlough Hyon.
Robert Lyndor.	Phillip Kellie.
John Thomas.	Neal M'Collom.

NUMBER

NUMBER XIV.

Boundaries, as established by James I.

James, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth ; To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that we of our special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, with the assent of our right well beloved and trusty councellor Sir Arthur Chichester, knight ; our Deputy General of our said Kingdom of Ireland, and according to the tenure and effect of certain Letters Patent, of Commission, made under our great seal of England, dated at Westminster the 26th day of March, in the fourth year of our reign of England, France and Ireland, and of Scotland the 40th, to our said Deputy General and others directed and now eprowled in our Rolls of our Chancery of our said Kingdom of Ireland ; and at the humble request of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses, and Commonality, of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, HAVE given, and granted, and by these presents DO, for US our heirs and successors, give and grant unto the said Mayor, Sheriffs, Burgesses and Commonality, of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, alias Knockfergus, and their successors, for ever, that the said Town or Borough of Carrickfergus, alias, Knockfergus, with all the lands, tenements and hereditaments, of in or within the said Town or Borough, with their appurtenances and all lands tenements and other hereditaments, whatsoever, lying near the town of Knockfergus, alias, Carrickfergus, at the northern side of the bay of Knockfergus, alias, Carrickfergus, viz. being within the mares, bounds and limits following, viz. On the eastern side a small river called Cope-land Water, is the boundary of said land near Broden-Island, from the bay of Carrickfergus aforesaid, as far as until the said river runs into another river called

called Orland Water, and from thence the boundary of the said land extends thro' the middle of the said river of Orland Water, as far as the lough called Loughmoरne, and so by the south-west bank of said lough, and so from the extreme N. W. point of said lough the boundary of said land runs directly near the mountain called Red-mountain, as far as the foard of Aghnehawly, on the borders of the territory of Ballenowre, and from thence to the head of the Red-river, and so far. And thence, through the middle of the bog of Ceskenemeddy, and so to the long stone called Carcain, and from thence to three stones called Slewenkrioven, the limits of Ballinlyny, and Ballnowre, aforesaid, and to the bog on the Glynn of Altnabredagh, on the limits of Ballinlyny, and so to the Carneshalagh, on the limits of the territory of Carnall, and from thence as far as Altballimanagh, and so to Fasser-neagh, alias, the Deer's-lane, and from thence as far as the head of a certain small stream called Silver-stream, and the lands of the town of Knockfergus, alias, Carrickfergus, aforesaid, which river beginning near Fasser-neagh, aforesaid, is the western boundary of said lands, and runs between the same and the territory of Carnall, aforesaid, as far as the bay of Carrickfergus aforesaid ; and also that the entire scope, ambit, and precinct of land and water, within the limits, meares and bounds, abovementioned, and expressed belongs to the Corporation of Knockfergus, aforesaid.

NUMBER-

NUMBER XV.

At a riding of the Franchise of the County of the Town of Carrickfergus, on Monday the 1st of August, 1785, pursuant to notice given by order of William Kirk, esquire, Mayor of said town, for the time being.

It is found the lands at present subject to pay cess and other Taxes, to said Corporation, are all situated and bounded within the mares and marks following, *viz.*

From Town N. E. to the Copeland-water, bounded by the sea, nearly N. N. W. up the course of said water to the Copeland bridge, bounded on the N. E. by the Bishop of Down and Connor, and on the S. W. by Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esq.

From Copeland Bridge up said river to the foot of Cross-mary, bounded on the N. E. by Conway Richard Dobbs, and Mariot Dalway, esquires, and on the S. W. by Ezekiel Davys Wilson, esquire.

From Cross-mary, nearly N. N. W. to Clubb's ford, or pound, and from thence to a gate the entrance of the Parkmoss, called M'Ferran's gate, from which through the middle of said Moss, bounded by Mariot Dalway, esquire, on the S. W. by Richard G. Ker, esquire, on the N. E. to Johnston's ford, about twenty perches below the Ladies Causeway.

From the upper end of said Moss round John Calbraith's house, which is the farthest limit of the Corporation, that way.

From John Calbraith's house about W. by Craigbuy farm, to the Dead Wife's Grave, bounded on the N. W. by Lord Dungannon. and on the S. E. by Mariot Dalway, esquire.

From the Dead Wife's Grave, by a stone ditch over a small river to the corner of a ditch near the Priest's

Priest's Cairn, and thence nearly west to the old wall of Raloo, within about fifty perches of the Standing Stone, and then between Mr Lyndon's and Mr. Dobbs's land, to George Patterson's house.

From said George Patterson's house going nearly south and keeping Mr. Ellis's and Capt. Crimble's estate, which they hold from Conway Richard Dobbs, esquire, to the westward, and turning westwardly along the wall that divides Mc. Cann's field from the Englishman's Mountain, at which place there has been great encroachments made on the Corporation, from said place to the Standing Stone.

From the Standing Stone along said mountain to three lying stones commonly called the Three Brothers.

From the three lying stones about W. N. W. along a ditch on the N. E. side of Straidanahana to Bruslee flush, or lower end of Straidanahana, which is the farthest bound of the Corporation at that place.

From Bruslee flush southerly to the Ree-hill, and along said hill by the march ditch, between said hill and Carnall, observing the turnings of said ditch; then turning about S. E. along the west side of my Lord's Mountain to the head of James Anderson's farm.

From James Anderson's farm down the S. W. side by a rivulet called Silver Stream, which runs nearly south to the sea and bounds the Corporation all the way.

From the mouth of said stream the sea is the bounds into town.

Names of People present at aforesaid Riding.

William Kirk, esquire, Mayor.

Alex. Gunning, esq. Deputy Recorder.

Robert Clements, esquire, } Sheriffs.
Thomas Kirk, esquire. }

NUMBER

NUMBER XVI.

The names of the Plants in the following list are selected from actual observation. For their merits and uses Doctors Withering and Woodville are solely answerable, a few instances excepted.

DIANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Veronica, Beccabunga. Brooklime.—The leaves are mild and succulent and are eaten in salads early in the Spring.

Veronica Chamœdrys. Wild Germander.

Pinguicula Vulgaris. Common Butterwort.—This plant is not eaten by cattle.

Orchis Mascula. Early Orchies.—Salep which has hitherto been imported from Turkey, is now known to be a preparation of the root of the Orchies.

TRIANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana locusta. Lamb's Lettuce.—The young leaves in spring and autumn are eaten as salad and are very little inferior to young lettuce.

Iris pseudoacorus. Yellow Flag. Seggon.—The roots are sometimes used to dye black, and to make ink.

Eriophorum angustifolium. Cotton grass.—Thrives in marches.

Alopecurus pratensis. Meadow Foxtail.—This is the best grass to sow in low ground.

Agrostis stolonifera.—This is the Fiorin grass of Doctor Richardson, for a description of which see his treatise.

Dactylis glomerata. Smooth Cocksfoot.—Thrives in the shade and under the dripping of large trees.

Cynosurus cristatus. Crested Dog's-tail.—A grass palatable to sheep.

Arundo phragmites. Common Reed.—Are used here by linen weavers to wind their west on. Thrives in ditches.

Scabiosa

Scabiosa succisa. Devils bit.—Grows under hed-
ges.

Galium verum. Yellow Ladies. Bed-straw.—
Boiled in alum water the flowers tinge wool yellow.
The roots dye a very fine red, not inferior to madder.

Galium Aparine. Cleavers.—The roots dye wool
red.

Plantago lanceolata. Ribwort Plantain.—Com-
mon.

Parietaria officinalis. Common Pellitory of the
wall.—Very common on the Town wall. Is used
with success to remove an obstruction of urine.

Urtica dioica. Common Nettle. Common.—
A leaf of this plant put upon the tongue and then
pressed against the roof of the mouth, has been
considered efficacious in stopping a bleeding at the
nose.

Alchemilla vulgaris. Common Ladies-mantle.—
The whole plant is astringent. Pretty common in
meadows and pastures.

PENTAGYNIA. MONOGYNIA.

Symphtym officinale. Common Comfrey.

Primula vulgaris. Common Primrose.—The roots
are said to operate as a strong but safe emetic.

Primula officinalis. Cowslip Primrose.—The
leaves are sometimes eaten as a pot-herb. The root
has a fine scent, like anise.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Trefoil Buckbean.—A
dram of the leaves of this plant purges and vomits.

Convolvulus sepium. Great Bindweed.—The
inspissated juice of this plant is a powerful purge.

Hyoscyamus niger. Common Henbane.—The
seeds, leaves or roots, taken internally are poisonous;
grows along the shore near the town.

Chironia Centaurium. Leaser Centaury.—This
plant is extremely bitter. It is the basis of the famous
Portland Powder, which prevents fits of the gout.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet.

Viola tricolor, Harts-ease,

Hedera

Hedera Helix. Common Ivy.—The berries purge and vomit.

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Chenopodium Bonus Henricus. Wild Spinage.
Atriplex hastata. Lamb's-quarters.
Daucus carota. Common Wild Carrot.
Conium maculatum. Common Hemlock.—Poisonous; applied with success to cure sprains.

Angelica sylvestris. Wild Angelica.
Pastinaca sativa. Common Wild Parsnip.
Smyrnium Olusatum. Common Alexanders.
Sambucus nigra. Common Elder.—If sheep that have the rot are placed in a situation where they can get at the bark and the young shoots, they will soon cure themselves:

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Linum catharticum. Purging Flax.—Is an excellent purge.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Allium ursinum. Ramson Garlic. Ramps.—Grows at the Knockogh.

Hyacinthus non-scriptus. Harebell Hyacinth.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Rumex crispus. Curled Dock:—Common.
Rumex acutus. Spear-shaped.
Rumex Acetosa. Common Sorrell.—The Laplanders use the leaf of this plant to turn their milk sour.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Vaccinium Myrtillus. Blea-berries.—Grows among heath.

OCTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum Hydropiper. Water Pepper.—Grows on the sides of rivulets.

Polygonum aviculare. Knotgrass Snakeweed;

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Cucubalus Behen. White Bottle.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Sedum acre. Pepper Stonecrop.

Oxalis

S

Oxalis Acetosella. Wood Sorrell. Common at the cascade on Woodburn.

Spergula arvensis. Corn Spurry.

DODECANDRIA. DIGYNIA.

Agrimonia Eupatoria. Common Agrimony.

DODECANDRIA. TRIGYNIA.

Reseda Luteola. Wild Wood.—This plant affords a most beautiful yellow dye for cotton, woolen, or linen.

ICOSANDRIA. MONOGYNIA

Prunus spinosa. Sloe-tree.—An infusion of a handful of the flowers is a safe and easy purge.

Potentilla Anserina. Wild Tansey.

ISOANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Tormentilla officinalis. Septfoil or Tormentil.—The roots are among the strongest vegetable astringents, and when boiled with new milk has been used with success in the flux.

Geum urbanum. Common Avens.

Geum rivale. Water Avens.

POLYANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

Chelidonium majus. Common Celandine.

POLYANDRIA. POLYGYNIA.

Arum maculatum. Wake Robin.—Starch may be made from the root of this plant.

Ranunculus Flammula. Lesser Spearwort.—The distilled water of this plant is preferable to any thing yet known for producing instantaneous vomiting.

Ranunculus aquatilis. Water Crowfoot.

DIDYNAMIA. GYMNOSPERMIA.

Glecoma Hederacea. Ground Ivy.

Stachys Sylvatica. Hedge Nettle Woundwort.

DIDYNAMIA. ANGIOSPERMIA.

Melamprum pratense. Meadow Cow-wheat.

Pedicularis sylvatica. Common Lousewort.

Scrophularia nodosa. Rose-noble. Stinking Roger.—This plant is a certain remedy for that dangerous disorder in children, *the eating hives*. The mode

mode of preparation. is to fry the fresh leaves in hog's lard.

Digitalis purpurea. Common Foxglove; rare.

TETRADYNAMIA. SILIQUOSA.

Cardamine pratensis. Common Ladies-smock.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Wall-flower.—Grows on the castle wall.

Sinapis alba. White Mustard.

Sinapis nigra. Common Mustard.

MONADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Geranium dissectum. Jagged Cranesbill.

Geranium molle. Soft Cranesbill.

Geranium pratense. Crowfoot Cranesbill.—This species is remarkable for the beauty of its flowers.

Geranium robertianum. Herb Robert.

DIADELPHIA. HEXANDRIA.

Fumaria officinalis. Common Fumitory.

DIADELPHIA. OCTANDRIA.

Polygala vulgaris. Common Milkwort.

DIADELPHIA. DECANDRIA.

Anthyllis Vulneraria. Kidney-vetch.—Grows along the shore.

Orobus tuberosus. Heath Peaseling.

Lathyrus pratensis. Tare Everlasting.

Vicia sylvatica. Wood Vetch.

Vicia sepium. Bush Vetch.

Vicia lathyroides. Strangle Vetch.—Rare.

Erum hirsutum. Wild Tare.

Trifolium striatum. Soft-knotted Trefoil.—Rare; found on Ranbuy.

Lotus corniculatus. Birds-foot Claver.

POLYADELPHIA. POLYANDRIA.

Hypericum quadrangulum. Quadrangular St. John's-wort.

Hypericum pulehrum. Upwright St. John's-wort.

SYNGENESIA. EQUALIS.

Tragopogon porrifolium. Purple Goats-beard.—Perhaps not indigenous.

Arctium

Arctium Lappa. Burdock.—Drinking off the roots is said to cure the *evil*

SYNGENESIA. SUPERFLUA.

Tanacetum vulgare. Common Tansy.

Artemisia vulgaris. Mugwort.—Common.

Inula dysenterica. Middle Elecampane.

CRYPTOGAMIA. MISCELLANÆ.

Lycopodium clavatum. Common Club-moss or Wolf's Claw.

CRYPTOGAMIA. FILICES.

Osmunda Lunaria. Common Moonwort.—Rare.

Asplenium scolopendrium. Spleenwort.

Asplenium Trichomanes Common Maidenhair.—Grows under stones at the Knockogh.

Polypodium Filix-mas. Male Polysody. Male Fern —The powder of the root is Madame Nouffer's celebrated remedy to expel the Tape-worm.

Lichen rangiferinus. Rein-deer Moss. This is the food of the Rein-deer in the arctic regions.

NUMBER XVII.

A Catalogue of the most remarkable Birds observed within the county of Carrickjergus.

Falco.

Æruginosus, Moor Buzzard; not common.

Nisus, Sparrow-hawk, frequently seen.

Strix.

Stridula. Screech-owl. Tawny-owl, rather rare.

Cuculus.

Canorus, Cuckoo, well known; arrives here about the 22d of April, seldom heard or seen after the end of June; migrates.

Corvus.

Corvus.

Corax, Raven ; not very common.

Frugilegus, Rook ; common and well known.

Monedula, Jackdaw ; frequents the high rocks of the Knockogh.

Pica, Magpie ; common.

Rallus.

Crex, Corn-crake, Land-rail ; arrives here about the twentieth of April, seldom heard or seen after the 14th of August ; supposed to migrate.

Aquaticus, Water Rail ; rare.

Porzana, Spotted Water-hen ; very rare.

Tetrao.

Perdix. Partridge ; very common.

Scoticus, Moor-Cock, Black Grouse ; pretty common on Moors.

Caturnix, Common Quail, Wet-my-foot ; begins to call early in May, and seems to delight in showery weather, as it calls more frequently at those times ; the last name is taken from its note, which it somewhat resembles ; it frequents corn fields and meadows ; seldom heard after July ; generally migrates.

Tringa.

Vanellus, Lapwing, Bastard Plover, Pewit ; common.

Cinclus, Pir, Pitre, Stint ; frequents the Mew Isles ; makes no nest, lays its eggs among the stones and gravel.

Tringa.

S. 2.

Tringa.

Hypolucos, Common Sandpiper ; arrives here in spring, and is usually seen on the banks of Woodburn River.

Charadrius.

Pluvialis, Golden Plover ; commonly called Grey Plover, often seen in flocks in boggy places.

Hiaticula, Ringed Plover or Sea Lark ; pretty common, migrates.

Calidris, Sanderling, or Curwillet ; very common.

Scolopax.

Rusticola, Wood-cock ; arrives usually about the end of October in considerable numbers ; migrates in March.

Arquata, Common Curlew ; plenty along the shore.

Phæopus, Little Curlew, Whimbrel ; about half the size of the last.

Gallinago, Common Snipe ; frequents marshes.

Gallinula, Jack Snipe ; found in marshy places.

Calidris, Red-Sbank ; sometimes seen on the shore.

Turdus.

Pilaris, Fieldfare, Pigeon, Phelt ; arrives here about the end of October, and migrates about the end of April.

Iliacus, Wind Thrush, Redwing ; arrives and retires about the same time as the former. Both are believed to come from Norway.

Turdus.

Turdus.

Musicus, Song Thrush, Mavis ; well known.

Vicivorus, Mistletoe Thrush ; more rare than the former. This bird sings louder than the Song Thrush, commonly on the top of the highest branch of a tree ; it never builds in a bush.

Merula, Black Bird ; common.
Columba.

Palumbus, Ring Dove, frequents the rugged banks of Woodburn River, building among the shrubs.

Alcedo.

Ispida, King's Fisher, very rare ; the skin of this bird stuffed is said to preserve woolen cloths from the moth.

Sturnus.

Vulgaris, Stare, Starling, Common Stare ; often seen in considerable numbers, usually along with Rooks. These birds generally migrate during Winter.

Cinclus, Water-hen, Water-ouzel ; frequently seen on the banks of rivers.

Motacilla.

Rubicola, Stone-chat, Moor Titling ; inhabits moors and usually builds in dry stone walls.

Regulus, golden-crested Wren ; small and beautiful ; very rare.

Boarula, Gray Wagtail ; (commonly called the yellow Wagtail ;) a beautiful bird, seen sometimes on the banks of rivers.

Trochilus, Willow Wren ; arrives in the latter end of April and retires early in September.

Motacilla.

Motacilla.

Alba, common Wag Tail, white Wag Tail; very plenty.

Arundinacea, Reed Warbler, arrives early in May, and retires in September.

Cinerea, arrives and retires about the same time as the last mentioned.

Parus.

Major, great blue Tit Mouse; rather rare.

Cæruleus, blue Tit Mouse, Blue Bonnet; rather rare.

Hirundo.

Rustica, common Swallow; common; arrives about the middle of April, and retires late in September.

Urbica, Martin; not so common as the last, arrives about the same time; disappears rather sooner.

Riparia, Sand Martin, arrives about the 15th of April; usually retires early in September.

Apus, Swift, arrives about the 12th of May; seldom seen in September.

Alauda.

Arborea, Wood Lark, common.

Arvensis, Sky Lark, Field Lark, well known.

Trivialis, Grass Hooper Lark, Grass Hooper Warbler; inhabits meadows, and ditches; makes a noise in the summer evenings, somewhat like the winding up of a clock, but much louder.

Pratensis, Tit Lark, rather rare.

Upupa.

Upupa.

Epops Hoopoe ; shot on the shore near the town, September the 21st 1809. This beautiful bird is a native of Egypt and the south of Europe, and is the only one I have heard of being found in this kingdom. It is very rarely seen in England.

Anas.

Cygnus, Wild Swan, sometimes seen flying high passing to the southward.

Barnicle, Brent Goose, Barnacle; vast numbers of this bird arrive in the bay about the end of September; generally frequent the banks near White House and Holywood, feeding on sweet grass or sleech. They begin to retire northward, about the 20th of April, and are generally gone 14th May and return again about the middle of September.

Tadorna, Shiel Drake ; seen on the shore, during Winter.

Marila, Scaup Duck, very common.

Clangula, Golden Eye; frequents the bay.

Boschas, Mallard, Wild Duck, pretty common.

Fuligula, Tufted Duck ; resembles the Widgeon ; rare.

Ferina, Pochard, Red Headed Wigeon ; seen on the shore during Winter.

Penelope, Widgeon, Whim ; frequents the bay and Lough-morn, during Winter. These birds often pass in flocks, during the night, from this bay to that of Strangford.

Anas.

Anas.

Crecca, Teal ; frequents same as the last.

Alca.

Arctica, Puffin, Sea Parrot ; common in the bay.

Colymbus.

Glacialis, Northern Diver ; sometimes seen.

Stellatus, Speckled Diver, Loon, Arran-Ake Allan-Hawk ; more common than the last.

Minor, Little Grebe, often seen on the shore, of this bay and Lough-morn.

Ardea.

Major, Common Heron ; frequents the shore and mouths of rivers ; feeds on fish, worms and frogs ; is believed to disgorge that gelatinous substance called *Shot-star*.

Mergus.

Castor, Dun Diver ; rare.

Pelecanus.

Carbo, Scart, Corvorant ; common in the bay. This bird also frequents fresh water lakes, those here, set off almost every morning to Lough-neagh, and returns again same evening. A few years ago one of them was shot just as he arrived here, and in his crop was found fourteen Pullans.

Graculus, Shag, or Crested Corvorant ; never leaves the salt water.

Bassanus, Gannet ; common.

Procellaria.

Pelagica, Petrel, Mother Cary's Chicken.— seen sometimes about the harbour mouth.

Haematopus.

Ostralgus, Sea Pie, Pied Oyster Catcher ; pretty common.

Larus.

Catarrates, Skuz, or great Grey Gull.

Larus.

Larus.**Canus, Common Gull.****Fuscus, Herring Gull.****Tridactilus, Tarrock, Kittiwake.****Marinus, Black Backed Gull.**

None of the above are rare.

Ridibundus, black headed, or Pewit Gull.

The old and young of these birds (gulls;) differ so much in colour, that they are often mistaken for different species; some of them are several years before they arrive at proper feather.

Sterna Hirundo.

Great Tern, or Sea Swallow, arrive the beginning of May, breed at the Copeland Isles, and retire about August.

All the other birds which are common throughout Ulster, are found here, but as the insertion of their names, would rather tire than inform the reader, I forbear to take particular notice of each.¶

F I N I S.

ADDENDA.

At page 25, line 5, last word, the following should have come in as a note : This gentleman was brother to the late Rev. Dean Dobbs, of Carrickfergus. He did not belong to the Drake, but had, upon the day of the engagement volunteered his services on board said ship, on hearing that an enemy was in the offing, and that the captain of the Drake was old and infirm, and without proper assistance, his first lieutenant, Studdard, having died the day before at Carrickfergus. Early in the action he received a wound in the groin, which terminated his existence in a few hours ; while alive he was treated with great attention by Paul Jones : he died universally esteemed and regretted. What rendered his death still more lamented, he had been married only a few days. A handsome monument is erected to his memory in the parish church of Lisburn.

Page 52, line 14, add—and the proprietor of the Straid estate, for the time being.

Page 53, add—July 1811, Major D. M'Lane, a native of Carrickfergus, now of Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, gave £20 to the poor of Carrickfergus,

Page 60, Note 77, line 6, after Carrickfergus add—about which time he sold part of his property here to Sir Arthur Chichester.

The charter of queen Elizabeth alluded to at pages 65 and 70 of this work, has the following preamble ; I was not able to obtain it for insertion in its proper place, but now present it to the reader, conceiving it to be interesting ; as it proves the corporation to have been governed by a mayor prior to their obtaining a charter from Elizabeth. It recites “ that the said town is an *ancient borough*, and that the inhabitants claimed that

T

that many liberties, privileges and franchises were granted unto them by our ancestors, which now they cannot lawfully use, because they mislaid and lost the letters patent of the grants of the aforesaid liberties, privileges and franchises made unto them, in the aforesaid time of war, by the disturbance and insurrection of our aforesaid enemies, &c. — Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. to all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas divers petitions exhibited in behalf of the mayor and corporation of Carrickfergus, as well to ourselves, deputies and council in Ireland, as to our council in England, and upon conferences of both our said councils, we have received relation from them of good report (much pleasing to us) concerning the good carriage, loyalty, and behaviour, of the said town and corporation, to us and our service, far exceeding the other towns and cities in our said realm of Ireland; especially by the ecclesiastical obedience of all the inhabitants and their usual repairing to the Church, and embracing God's true Religion and Service, a matter very acceptable to US. — In consideration whereof, and in hopes of their continuance in their good cause and carriage by them, We are pleased both now and intend hereafter to show our princely favour, bounty and good acceptation of said good deserts, to the comfort of them, and encouragement of others to follow the example. Know ye therefore," &c.

The charter of incorporation, as a free borough, and an entire incorporated county in itself, then proceeds, similar to that of James I. her majesty's successor.

Page 105, to the list of the tenants of the Corporation, add —

Heirs of Hugh M'Dowal	£0	2	0
Executors of John Bashford	0	2	0
Methodist Society	-	0	6
J. D. Wilson	-	0	17
			0
			Page

Page 122, add—Field-mouse (*mus Sylvaticus*)
To the list of the shell-fish, page 182, add—*Venus Erycina*, and *Buccinum Pullus*.

To the list of shells, add—*Mectra Lutraria*; add also, *Sabella Alveolata*, and *Linearis Locusta*.

N. B. Since this work went to press; the Rev. T. Graves, Dean of Connor and Rector of Carrickfergus, exchanged livings with the Rev. Dean Blakely, who now holds this Rectory and Deanery of Connor.



ERRATA.

Page 23 line 18, for "Clobert," read *Flöbert*.
 40 1, after "Broad-street," add, or *Main-street*.
 50 28, after "per annum," add, *each*.
 59 19, for "Presbyterian Chaplain," read, *Protestant Dissenting Chaplain*.
 70 9 and 10 of note 23, for "Chaplin," read *Chaplain*.
 72 4, for "town," read *Corporation*; same page line 6 for "were," read, *are*.
 73 20, for "Mayor," read *Magistrates*.
 74 9 and 10, for "admiralty," read *admiralty*; same page, line 13, erase the words "above mentioned"; same page, line 32, for "is now held," read, *are usually held*.
 76 23, for "claiment," read *claimant*.
 105 8, for "18s. 6d." read 12s. 6d.
 106 for "had been at the siege of Derry by James II^s. army," read, *had been in Derry during the siege by James II^s. army*.
 107 6, for "Margret," read, *Margaret*; same page, line 12, for "94," read, 90.
 108 24, for "arenaceous," read, *arenaceous*; same page, line 27, for "or," read, *and*.
 109 23, after "Woodburn," add, *river*.
 110 23, for "are," read, *is*.
 111 11, for "calcareous," read, *calcarious*; same page, for "strata," read *stratum*.
 113 27, for "calcareous," read, *calcarious*.
 116 7, for "exhibits," read, *exhibits*.
 148 7, for "Ubre," read, *Urbe*; same page, line 9, for "Gille," read, *Gallæ*; line 10, for "intulet," read, *intulit*.
 180 8, for "Madusae," read, *Medusæ*; same page, line 10, for "Approdita," read, *Aphrodita*; same page, line 13, for "Lolingo," read, *Loligo*.

